P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,943—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th May.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4895	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 3.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,252	Ambert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at especially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 24th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th June.
" DCO.BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

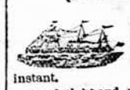
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 16th June, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4370 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC, Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

"FINE OLD GLENLIVET."

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
A special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is Unequalled in age and quality	27 0	24 0

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

A genuine ripe old Whisky	36 8	32 8

Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Phoenix Whisky	29 0	26 0

A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.

OLD IRISH.

This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit	29 0	26 0
"DIABETES" WHISKY	28 0	25 0
SPECIAL WHISKY	26 8	23 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

SELECTED WINES AND SPIRITS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, (Bottled in Bordeaux.) Bottles, Rs. 20 doz.; Pints, Rs.13 doz	EDINA WHISKY, (Bottled in Scotland.) Bottles, Rs. 31-8 doz.; Rs. 2-12 Each.
INVALID PORT, (Bottled in France.) Bottles, Rs.34 doz.; Pints, Rs.21 doz.	FINE OLD BRANDY, (Bottled in Bordeaux.) Bottles, Rs. 34-12 doz.; Rs. 3 Each.

IMPORTED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY,

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re, 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay

THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'

HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE,

TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.

THANAWALLA'S GRAND KINETOSCOPE'S EXHIBITION OF 40 FILMS.

NEVER SHOWN BEFORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival, of the Vessel's and requested to take Immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS which will be landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1900.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on the 24th May, the anniversary of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

GENERAL MANAGER.

ANNUAL SALE.—The USUAL ANNUAL SALE will take place on the 5th, 6th and 7th June. On the First date, Ticket holders only will be admitted.

GENERAL MANAGER.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1900.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY,

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly :—

1. My Thoughts: Religious, Social and Moral. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. Philosophy of Tears.
3. Shelley's Spiritual Philosophy.
4. Experiences of an obscure Life.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE, No. 4.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commisariat Store-keeper General at Bombay, up-to 12 noon, on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below :—

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 o'clock p.m., on the dates before opening of Tenders, except Sundays and Holidays.

No Tender will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of Earnest money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
Indian Manufactured Rum	Quetta	gallons, 2,000	1st April, 1901.	31st March, 1902.	Rs. 120	15th June, 1900.
Do. do.	B'bay	2,000				

COMMISSARIAT STORE-KEEPER GENERAL, Bombay.

Comt. Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, 21st May, 1900.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,

OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry.

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH"

CIGARETTES,

(Made in London by Messrs. J.B. JOHNSON & Co.,) and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transwaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON :

18, BANK STR ET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

Mining and Engine House Telephones.

Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

For terms, and particulars apply to the SECRETARY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES

THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE,

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay

GENT STRAW BOATERS.—Firm Double-Brims, Stout Make, Rs. 4-8. Soft Felt Hats, Seal Black and Silver Grey, Rs. 9-8, Silk Lined, Smart Tweed Caps, from Rs. 4. Silk Lined.—ASQUITH and LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

USEFUL NOVELTY.—A handsome English-made TOILET CABINET of solid metal fit to use even in a drawing room. Reduced Price Rs. 32-8.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOBMAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION Society.—WANTED, a European Junior ASSISTANT MASTER, for one of the Society's Schools. Apply to the Rev. R. M. GRAY, Marine Lines.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagors, Shaik Cassum bin Mahomed Cabil and his wife Coolsumbebee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of November, 1885, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the western side of Temker Street, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Shaik Cassum bin Mahomed Cabil and his tenants, registered in the Books of the collector of land Revenue, under No. 1247, and new survey No 3808, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Old No 52, then No 54, and now street Nos 122, 124 and Ward No 162, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east, by the said Temker Street, on the west, by the sweeper's passage, on the north, by the house of Munsoorally Sarung, and on the south, by the house of Enwaskhan bin Waistkhan Goval Kolee.

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1 bay pony, quite in harness and saddle.
1 gentleman and ladies bicycle.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, also drawing room furniture, best rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany cottage piano, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one handsome billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, marking board, lamp and matting complete, one iron treasury safe on stand by S Weathers, one gentleman's bicycle by Hamberg, one Jaffrabad cow, 1-2-3 light incandescent gas lamp, one Zanzibar singing parrot, one iron large cooking stove, 1 double-pole hill tent with roufi, 1 single-pole hill tent with roufi, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Mr. T. J. WARD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1900.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE AND GRAINS.

DAY THIS, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the R. I. S. N. Co's Godowns, at Carnac Bunder.—

About 215 bags rice.
,, 263 bags grains.
,, 448 bags rice and grain sweepings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1900

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACK

NOTICES.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N.Y., U.S.A.

I have THIS DAY given POWERS of ATTORNEY to Mr. G. H. PHILLIPS who will act for me during my absence.

F. J. PARROTT,
Attorney and General Manager for East.

Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICERS of the W. R. MESS of H. M. S. 'MAGDALA" do not HOLD themselves responsible for any DEBTS Contracted by their STEWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED will LET the NOVELTY THEATRE from 1st May, 1900, for a period of 6 months on account and at the risk of the subscribee, Mr. DAYABHAI DHOLSAJI JAVERI the proprietor of the DESHI NATAK MANDALI. Applications for such lease may be made to Mr. SORABJI C. DHONDI, Byculla Terrace.—Dated this April 1900,

COWASJEE PALONJEE KHATAO.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING.
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., Gun-Fire, on the 4th June, 1900, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 65,000 Tons of BEST BENGAL STEAM COAL to be delivered in Bombay Harbour in monthly consignment commencing from October 1900 as under :—

		Tons
October	1900	4,000
November	1900	6,000
December	1900	6,000
January	1901	6,000
February	1901	6,000
March	1901	6,000
April	1901	6,000
May	1901	6,000
June	1901	4,000
July	1901	3,000
August	1901	3,000
September	1901	6,000
		65,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best qualitiy free from Dust, Stone, Earth or other impurities also free from dampness.

Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliesry from which to be supplied, and quote the price per ton in Bombay Harbour including delivery into Boats alongside.

The Coal will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which, together with Specification, can be had on application to the Agent, price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Coal from Country Coal." The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. HARVEY,
Acting Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

New General Offices, Bombay, 18th May, 1900.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office near Church Gate Station, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. Gun-fire, on 11th June 1900, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 60,000 tons of COUNTRY COAL required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities :—

		Tons.
October	1900	6,000
November	1900	6,000
December	1900	6,000
January	1901	6,000
February	1901	6 000
March	1901	6,000
April	1901	3,000
May	1901	3,000
June	1901	2,000
July	1901	4,992
August	1901	6,000
September	1901	6,000
		60,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality, free from Dust, Stone, Earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch by rail of best Steam Coal.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of coa.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which together with specifications, can be had on application to the Agent Price Rs 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Rajputana country coal" The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. HARVEY,
Acting Agent, B.B. and C.I. Railway.

New General Offices, Bombay, 18th May, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 335 OF 1899.

The COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, Ld., and lately known by and doing business under the name of COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.

versus

1 GORDHANDAS RUTTONSEY. and 2 VI-THULDAS RAMDAS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1900, the right, title and interest of the said 2nd Defendant and of the Plaintiffs amounting to an 11 12 anna Share in the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land at Chowpda in the Sub-district of Chowpda in the district of Khandesh, admeasuring 28 acres and 9 gunthas, bearing Survey Nos. 1306 and 1307, and in respect of which there is payable to Government a sum of Rupees (49) forty-nine per year and which is bounded as follows :—On the East by land bearing survey No. 1,324, (Government land), on the West by land bearing survey No. 1,305, on the South by Public Road constructed by Dravet Chowan and on the North by Akulkeda Road together with all and Singular the Engines boilers, trade Machinery, plant, utensils and other articles and things now being or which shall at any time hereafter be used in or about the working of the Chowpda Factory and together with all buildings, fixtures ways, lights, sewers, water courses, rights privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or heretofore enjoyed or reputed as part or member thereof or as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple ...50		24	14
With Cur 50		24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 6-18m., 6-28a. Low water, 0-12m. 0-2a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for an Elective Port Trustee and for a Representative on the Corporation, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa and Seychelles, per extra. s. s. Bhandara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Friday, the 25th instant. Articles especially superscribed for Zanzibar, Daressalam, Ibo and Chinde will also be forwarded by this vessel.

A CHARITY CONCERT.—An evening concert will be held at the Frere Fletcher School on Monday, the 28th instant, at 9 p.m., in aid of St. John's Cottage Hospital at Umarkhadi. Mrs. Charles Michael, Misses Mayhew, MacKenzie, Johannes, Captain Burrand, Dr. Twigg, Messrs. Telford Hewson, Astell and Thomas have kindly consented to take part.

AN AUDACIOUS BEGGAR.—Choolisa Mahatsha, a Mahomedan beggar, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, with begging for alms peremptorily on the public road. Yesterday morning the accused was begging for alms at Chukla and when told by the police to leave the place, he persisted. He was taken into custody. He was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for seven days.

A VAGRANT SENT TO JAIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Arthur Handing, a European vagrant, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, with deserting the Government Workhouse. Yesterday morning Constable Hayter found the accused knocking about Byculla and took him into custody. Enquiries were made at the workhouse, and it was ascertained that Handing absconded from the workhouse on the 23rd April last, and had been at large ever since. A record of three previous convictions of a similar nature was produced against the accused. The magistrate sentenced Handing to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of April last 2 horses and 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 9 horses and 22 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative trestment during the last month. 298 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals. 16 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 10 offenders were warned and discharged by the magistrates.

A THIEVISH ACQUAINTANCE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Baboo Hurree, a Hindu, was charged with house-breaking and theft of two serge coats and a pair of shoes, of the collective value of Rs. 21, belonging to Jaiwant Ramkrishna, a resident of Parel. The accused was acquainted with the complainant and used to pay him visits frequently at his house. On the 22nd ultimo, complainant locked the door of his room and went out. On his return home a few hours after, he found the place broken into and the coats and the pair of shoes missing. He made a report to the police and gave the name of his friend, who used to frequent the place. The police arrested the accused and on searching his place at De Lisle Road recovered the property. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Three months ago, a Sadhoo belonging to the Parnami sect, and about 25 years, was selected and employed in the temple of the Parnami Bharsars, at Lower Damaun, to worship the idols consecrated therein, at regular times, and to remain in charge of the temple and its belongings. Four days ago the managing trustee Mr. Vullubh Vithal, who visited the temple, discovered that the Sadhoo had disappeared taking with him a gold neck-ornament, of the value of about Rs. 350, which used to be put on the principal idol. As the local police cannot trace the Sadhoo in the neighbouring British villages, the managing trustee has himself left in search of him and to report the matter to the superior of the sect.—Yesterday (20th) a kotio laden with a quantity of valuable timber, was proceeding from Dahanu to Bulsar, when she was overtaken by rough sea and stormy weather. The Machi tindal, who is also owner of the vessel, threw some of the cargo overboard to lighten the vessel, but the kotio foundered near Damaun It was with great difficulty that the tindal and the crew saved their lives. On their arrival in Lower Damaun in the evening, the tindal reported the matter to Mr. Lobo, the Commissioner of Customs, and implored his assistance to float the vessel and recover the flotsam. The Machi divers of Damaun have demanded one hundred rupees to undertake the task which is risky owing to the present rough weather.

STONED TO DEATH DURING THE MOHARRUM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Moosa Mahomed, a Mahomedan, was charged by Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to a Mahomedan lad, named Abdoola Ahmed, aged ten years, since deceased, by doing a rash and negligent act. The deceased lad resided with his parents at Narelwady, Mazagon. On the night of the 7th instant, the lad and his father accompanied the Narelwady taboot procession. When they reached the junction of Lawrence De Lima Street and Dockyard Road, they were met by a procession belonging to Navanagger people. The latter were interested in the taboots of both the Jamats and a disturbance took place between the party. Stones were freely exchanged, and it was alleged by the deceased's parents that accused threw a stone at their son, which struck him on the forehead, fracturing the frontal bone. The lad was sent to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. He died in the hospital on Saturday afternoon. At an inquest held on the body of the deceased the jury returned a verdict that the lad died from inflammation of the brain, following a compound depressed fracture of the skull, the result of a stone having been thrown during a disturbance between the "Taboot Tolles," but there was no evidence to show who threw the stone. The magistrate remanded the case to the 29th instant and ordered him to be liberated on bail.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the registered office, Meadow Street, Mr. Harkis-ondas Narotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to lay before you their third report and the audited balance-sheet of the company for its third official year ended 30th June, 1899. The mill started working on the 24th July, 1899, and 25,000 spindles are fully erected, out of which 15,000 spindles were working until the 1st April 1900, when the mill had to be temporarily closed owing to scarcity and very high price of cotton and other causes which have also necessitated the closing of other mills. Your directors have anxiously considered the interests of the company before closing the mills and they have done so after being convinced that it was not in any way desirable to continue to work in face of the difficulties and adverse circumstances arising out of famine, and &c., which your directors cannot but regret. Your directors however intend to re-open the mills with the approaching monsoon when they expect better times. The mill buildings, machinery (boilers and engines excluded) and stocks have been insured for Rs. 11,16,250. Two of your directors, namely Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Veerchund Deepchund, Esq., C. I. E., retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election Your directors have appointed Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee on his arrival here from England as an additional director of the company, which appointment you are now requested to confirm. Two auditors for the official year have to be appointed and their remuneration settled.

The director's report and the audited accounts were approved and confirmed. The appointment of Mr. Shapurji Sorabji as an additional director was confirmed. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Veerchand Dipchand, C. I.E, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Atmaram Balkrishna Kirtiker and Dorabji Hormusjee Ashburner were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

ABOUT a quarter past 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, while the steam-ship Teintsin was being docked, an accident took place resulting in the death of Sadroodin Mahomed Tahir, aged twenty four-years, a Port Trust Calasee. It appears that deceased and two other men were in a boat alongside the ship awaiting orders. Suddenly the Port anchor was lowered and it struck the deceased and swamped the boat, precipitating the three men into the water. Two of the men managed to swim to a launch, which was close by, but the deceased, who was injured, did not rise to the surface of the water. Dragging operations were at once commenced and the body was recovered about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, at the Prince's Docks, regarding the death of Sadroodin Mahomed, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Shahaboodin Shirajosdin, a lascar in the Dock-masters' establishment said about 3-30 p.m., on Monday he, deceased and another lascar were in the dock jolly boat for the purpose of running lines for the P. and O. steamship Tientsin, which was entering the Dock. They were on the starboard side of the steamer when they were ordered by Mr. Warner, the berthing master, who was at the time on the steamer to go to the port side. They took their boat round the stern of the steamer to the Port side, having previously run a line from the starboard side of the steamer to the western side of the dock. When they got round to the port side, the chief officer Mr. Finch gave them a line and told them to coil it in the boat. While deceased and witness were doing this suddenly the port anchor of the steamer fell on the deceased and the boat went down. Two of them were picked up by the P. and O LaunchRani. Witness saw nothing of the deceased, after the boat went down. The chief officer when he gave them the line, was on the forecastle head. They heard no warning before the anchor came down. The anchor came down with the chain attached to it. The chief officer did not give them any other order beyond telling them to coil the line.

Mr. Sidney Finch, chief officer of the Tientsin, said : On Monday afternoon their steamer entered the Prince's Dock. When she entered, Mr. Warner the berthing master was on board to assist them. Captain Fox, the master of the steamer was on the bridge and Mr. Warner and witness were on the four castle head. The starboard bow line was straight across the dock and made fast there. After the dock lines had been let go, the ship's port bow line was paid out over the port bow, touching the water and ready to be run away, when required. Mr. Bearner asked witness if both anchors were ready to let go and witness then went and found they were. Witness was on his way to the trap hatch to ask the carpenter if the anchor chains were all ready to let go, when Mr. Bearner shouted witness to let go the port anchor; and witness immediately passed the order on to the carpenter. The carpenter did not hear the witness and he repeated the order. Directly the anchor had gone witness heard a shout over the side and he rang out to the carpenter to hold on the chain which he did. When witness got to the bow he saw two men swimming in the water and pieces of a broken boat. Witness did not see any boat alongside the steamer, and did not know what became of the boat, which had taken the star board bow line across the dock. The statement made by the witness Shahaboodin that witness gave him and the men in the boat a line to coil was absolutely false. He never saw them before the accident.

So far as witness knew no one gave any such order. It was quite possible for the anchor, when lowered to foul the line if hanging over. It was impossible for witness, standing where he was, to see a boat under the bows of the steamer. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MILITARY COMMAND CHANGES.

THE following changes in the distribution of Commands and Staff in the Punjab and Madras Commands are notified in an Army Circular :—

With the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following changes being made in the distribution of commands and staff in the Punjab and Madras commands, with effect from the 1st April 1900 :—

PUNJAB.

1. Punjab Frontier Force—
Staff,—As at present.
Head-quarters of District.—Peshawar during the winter and Abbottabad during the summer.

The territorial limits of the command will extend to and include the present Peshawar district, the Malakand, Tochi valley, Waziristan and Kurram.

The troops at Abbottabad and Mardan to be under the direct command of the general officer commanding. Also the troops at Kohat and in the Kurram valley; the existing local staff for the latter consisting of a colonel on the staff and deputy assistant adjutant general being retained.

A new second class district to be formed, comprising the troops at Dera Ismail Khan, at Edwardesbad and the Tochi valley, in Waziristan, and at Dehra Ghazi Khan. This district will be styled the "Derajat district" and placed under the command of a brigadier-general of the Indian service who will be subordinate to the general officer commanding, Punjab Frontier Force, and have his head-quarters at Dera Ismail Khan.

The staff will consist of one assistant adjutant general and one deputy assistant adjutant general.

2. Peshawar District—
Staff and territorial limits.—Same as at present.
Head-quarters of District.—Peshawar.

The district to be merged into the Punjab Frontier Force command, the general officer commanding the district being subordinate to the general officer commanding, Punjab Frontier Force.

3. The appointments of colonel on the staff, Malakand brigade, and station staff officer, 1st class, are abolished. The senior officer will command the garrison assisted by a 2nd class station staff officer. The brigadier-general commanding the Malakand force and existing staff will be retained for the present and be subordinate to the general officer commanding, Punjab Frontier Force.

MADRAS.

4. Rangoon District—
To be reduced from the status of a 2nd class district with an assistant adjutant general and a deputy assistant adjutant general to that of a colonelcy on the staff with a station staff officer 1st class.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETERS CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Festival of the Ascension.

May 23rd, 8 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and Sermon.
May 24th, 6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Thursday, May 24, Ascension Day.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
Hymns 144, 313 and 301.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.
Hymns 147 and 300.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
Near School of Art.
Ascension Day, May 24.

7-30 a.m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion, Hymns 147, 313 and 301.
The offertory for Church expenses.

CHURCH OF S MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Ascension Day,
Madras Time.

7 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. Wellesley Hatchell.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
Ascension Day.

7-30 a.m.—Mattins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

SIR GEORGE AND LADY WHITE were, on Saturday afternoon, to distribute, at the Crystal Palace, the prizes and certificates awarded by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the best school essays on the duty of kindness to dumb creatures. This is no light undertaking, for this very admirable educational movement on the part of the Society has developed to rather formidable proportions. It was begun in 1870, when the managers of metropolitan schools were asked to allow their pupils to write short essays and send them to the Society. About 300 were received in Jermyn-street, and fifty prizes were awarded. From time to time the sphere of operations has been enlarged, and this year schools within twenty miles of the centre of London have been invited to compete. How many essays have been written and how many prizes and certificates have been awarded cannot yet be told, but there will pretty certainly be a considerable increase upon last year, when 1,416 schools competed, and no fewer than 156,790 essays were written—17,000 more than the year before.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

PERSIA.

IN an article entitled "Russia and England in Persia," the *Novoe Vremya* remarks :—

According to our deep conviction, we cannot come into conflict with Great Britain on the Persian question. Great Britain must, however, give up the notion that she is going to extend the borders of her Indian Empire in the West as far as Mesopotamia. Furthermore, the English must free themselves from their traditional fear of a Russian invasion of India. England must already be weary of the continual scares about this invasion on the part of a certain section of politicians. For some time now the political organisation of the Russian possessions in Asia has been completely established; life there is assuming a normal course, and will continue its peaceful development. There is sufficient room in Asia for Russia and Great Britain, but the latter must not turn her attention too far to the West while Russia will not cast a glance at the Valley of the Indus if the British do not compel her to do so.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on April 30 :—M. Nekrassoff, Dragoman of the Russian Consulate-General at Tabriz, who was lately called to St. Petersburg, has passed through this city on his return to Persia, carrying (as stated in the local press) very important documents and despatches. These are understood to be connected with the Persian Railway Concessions to Russia, and will probably be signed and ratified by the Shah when he reaches Tabriz shortly "en route" for the west. It would appear that some little haste is being shown in the matter of these ratifications. Having changed the previous programme of his itinerary, the Shah will now proceed to Contrexeville for a month before going to St. Petersburg, where he is due, according to the new arrangement, on July 17, new style.

RUSSIA AND THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on May 2 :—The Officer Corps at the Headquarters of the Army of the Caucaus in Tiflis is occupying itself very closely and industriously with the study of the military position of the British in India. Last week Staff Capt. Schemanski addressed the officers of the Tiflis garrison on the subject of "The Significance of the English Mountain Expedition on the North-Western Frontier of India." The most noteworthy passage in the speaker's dissertation was, perhaps, the following :—

We Russians are, in consequence of the historical accounts standing between this country and England, and owing to our neighbouring proximity to India, more interested than any other Power in the world in everything that transpires beyond our Central Asian frontier. And such an event as the late North-Western Frontier war furnishes us with a subject worthy of our most attentive study, and, inter alia, more particularly from the following standpoints :—First, the causes and motives which led to the late rising of the North-Western hill tribes against the British Indian Government; Secondly, the changes which that war has brought about in the situation as affecting ourselves, and the alterations in the means and manner and general plan of campaign which it may be necessary for us to adopt when our arms are operating against England in that same North-Western Frontier territory; and, thirdly we must study very intently the military qualities of the Indo-British army. Native troops with which we shall have to deal when the hour of our too long deferred reckoning of accounts with England arrives.

These discussions and addresses proceed from week to week in the Officers' Casino at Tiflis, not infrequently in presence of General Golitzin, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus, and always, with variations of course, on the one leading and staple topic of the invasion of India. The lectures are very fully illustrated by the best obtainable of British Indian charts. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the majority of the Staff officers in the caucasus and in Central Asia are firmly convinced that the squaring of "Russia's historical account with England" is a rapidly approaching event.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THE Berlin "Post" again administers a rebuke to its contemporaries for their systematic Anglophobia. The journal cites several occasions on which Bismarck spoke of the common interests of Great Britain and Germany, and the necessity of maintaining them. The article concludes as follows :—"Even though there can be no question in the immediate future of an alliance between England and Germany, we must none the less, in our own interests, see that, following the great traditions of the past, the friendly relations of the two nations are maintained in the future."

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

In the "Daily Express" it is stated that the Czar of Russia has just granted an important and unique concession to a powerful British syndicate.

In the Nertchinsk region of Siberia which is traversed by the Trans-Siberian Railway, there exist vast areas threaded by auriferous rivers. The gold bearing country consists of about 8,000 square miles, equal in area, and not dissimilar in shape, to the areas of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and gold is found not only in the beds of rivers, but in clay, sand, and vegetable matters on the sides of the rivers, and in reefs. Hitherto the reefs have not been worked, and all gold has been obtained from washings from the river beds. The whole of these vast goldfields are and have been in operation for the past 30 years under the direction of his Majesty's private Cabinet, during which period a total amount of gold has been won equal in value to £4,250,000, sterling. The method of working has, however, been of the most primitive nature, and has yielded, therefore ridiculously small results in comparison with the real richness of the field. The terms of the concession are of the most favourable character, and its duration is fixed at 24 years, renewable for a further period of 24 years. The syndicate does not intend to offer the necessary capital for public subscription. All the capital will be privately subscribed, and the syndicate has already paid into the Emperor's Cabinet a guarantee deposit of £3,000.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the organ quoted from remarks that the importance of the matter lies not in the concession itself, but in the personal part played in it by the Emperor.

The property is his Majesty's private property, and he has hitherto refused all applications to work the field. Numerous French and German overtures—so the number of no fewer than 37—have been made to his Majesty's private Cabinet, but have been invariably rejected. The Emperor has now granted the concession to the British syndicate for the purpose of giving a practical and tangible proof of his desire to stand well with this country, and he has been specially confirmed in taking this course by the message which the German Emperor sent to the British people through the "Daily Express." Looked at in this light, the granting of the concession is a political event of the highest importance. The Emperor recognises the fact that for the next half century at least 75 per cent. of the traffic of the Trans-Siberian Railway will be created and directed by British capital and enterprise.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" writes (April 29) :—

There is the best reason to believe that during the past year the relations between the Khedive of Egypt and the British authorities have been placed on quite a friendly footing. It is an open secret that up to 12 months ago the young Khedive had not taken kindly to British tutelage. French sympathies were, rightly or wrongly, attributed to him. England's enemies had founded great hopes on him, and apparently thought they could convert him into a "fin de siecle" Pharaoh who would drive the English into the Red Sea. These hopes have been disappointed, and not only has nothing come of the opportunity afforded by the South African campaign, but it is precisely during the past few months that a satisfactory understanding has been established between his Highness and Lord Cromer. Having the alternative between the red coats and the red trousers, the Khedive has finally thrown in his lot with the former.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

Vienna, May 7 ("Standard.")—It is reported from Constantinople that the claims of the various Powers for indemnity, in connection with the outrages in Armenia and Constantinople, are larger than has hitherto been represented. England, it is said, demands as compensation for her subjects, the sum of £95,000; Turkish; France, £35,000.; Italy, £15,000; the United States, about £30,000; and other countries—Russia excepted, which never made a formal demand—smaller sums. All together, therefore, at least £155,000. Turkish is the amount which the Porte would have to pay, if once the principle were recognised that Turkey is responsible for the damage inflicted during the outbreaks.

Constantinople, May 7.—Though Turkish officials stated a week ago that it was the intention of the Porte to abandon the idea of increasing the Customs tariff, a formal written intimation was only communicated yesterday evening in the form of a Note, which the foreign Embassies declare is completely satisfactory. Negotiations for the adoption of a specific tariff next year may be expected to begin almost immediately. The Porte thus closes opportunely what threatened to be a disagreeable question.

Constantinople, May 1 (*Times*).—It was Sir Nicholas O'Conor who obtained permission for Ismail Kemal Bey to retire to Europe, and it was on board the Embassy despatch vessel that he found refuge from arrest in the meanwhile. The British Ambassador's action causes intense satisfaction in Turkish circles.

The Ambassadors are now in conclave considering the Porte's proposals as to increasing the Customs duties.

Lazer.—Ismail Kemal Bey has just left for Europe. The British public should understand that Ismail is an upright, enlightened, and educated man, greatly respected by his co-religionists throughout the empire, over whom he exercises a powerful influence. He is no revolutionist and has always been loyal, but the Sultan took offence at his outspoken advocacy of administrative reforms.

Constantinople, May 1 ("Reuter").—The British Post Office at Salonica, which the Porte had refused to sanction, was nevertheless opened to-day.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

The correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs from Odessa (April 9) :

There is a report current here this evening to the effect that a military Convention will shortly be ratified between Russia and Bulgaria. I have endeavoured to trace this rumour to its source but with only partial success. It appears to come through a private channel from Sofia and to be based upon some alleged communication received there from St. Petersburg, presumably from the Bulgarian War Minister who has been in the Russian capital for several weeks past. It would *prima facie*, scarcely seem necessary under the relations now existing between this country and the Balkan Principality, to formulate a regular military convention, but there are circumstances connected with Prince Ferdinand which may make Russia desirous of securing Bulgaria's armed co-operation, whenever it becomes urgently necessary, by a legally binding instrument.

In any case such a Convention would necessarily be of a secret character, since Russia, great as her influence is at Constantinople, could not openly and publicly conclude any kind of military treaty with the vassal State of a neighbouring Power, no matter how merely nominal that vassalage may be. On the other hand, it is not unreasonable to suppose that whenever such a Convention—presuming this rumour to have some foundation in fact—should be called into active operation, Bulgaria would already have renounced the Sultan's suzeralnty. I repeat the report under due reserve.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Trold, 2,075 tons, Captain O R Sundby, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ss Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ss Woodleigh, 1,696 tons, Captain H Watson, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dalmatia, 2,109 tons, Captain J Thomson, cleared yesterday for Duskirk, with a general cargo, and Mr W P Johnson as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 400 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 19th May, with a general cargo, and the following pass-ngers :—Mrs Tate, Lieut and Mrs Barton and infant, Store Sergt Raisins, wife and 6 children, Sergt Major Baintes, Mr and Mrs Bailley, Mr Hemandass and 286 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	K Maru	2709	Nunome	Yokohama	25-5	N Y Kaisha
B	Othelo	3337	Hughes	Hull	26-5	F M & Co
O	Wagner	2393	Gibson	Hamburg	21-5	Bombay Co
P	Dido	3127	Pickery	Rangoon	23-5	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Karachi	23-5	Sheed & Co	
Sabarmati	524	Fuckeera	Bhownagar	22-5	Do	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Hillerag	2096	Cunningham	Rangoon	24-5	M M & Co
3	Imperatrix	2353	Nicolich	Trieste	1-6	A Lloyds
4	Trieste	3263	Mitis	Kobe	25-5	A Lloyds
6	Bengal	2751	Barcham	China	24-5	P & O Co
7	Carthage	2883	London	Aden	25-5	P & O S N Co
10	Eden Hall	3500	Jones	Karachi	24-5	K Nixon & Co
12	Sobraon	4411	Wibner	London	3-6	P & O Co
14	Bhundara	2514	Stebbing	Zanzibar	25-5	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Tientsin.....P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·2s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, May 19

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Dalmatia s	Thomson	Dunkirk
	Woodleigh s	Watson	Havre
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, &c
	Troid s	Sundby	Calcutta

The steamer Dido, Captain Pickering, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Calcutta.

The steamer Imperatrix, entered for loading yesterday, for Trieste and Venice.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Dalmatia s—33 cases whisky, 45 cases gingerwine, 20 cases liqueurs, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 150 hogsheads ale, and 31 packages ham, bacon, and cheese, Eduljee and Co; 5 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co; 104 cases whisky, Rajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 15 cases whisky and 50 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Hispania s—5 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co; 7 cases soap &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dalmatia s—8 cases soap &c, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 6 cases plate glass, H Allibhoy 51 boxes bar soap, Noorbhoy Karimjee.

Methley Hall s—25 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—4 cases schnapps, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—67 boxes biscuits, Killick Nix

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

"NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS"

Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.

They are invaluable for Preventing Inflammation of the Eyes and Irritative Fever.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

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SAMPLES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£101 5-8 unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes.....£101 do
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£111 do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.....£93 3-4 plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London.....27 11-16 plus 1-16
Do New York.....60 3-8 plus 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris.....25 17—1-2
Do New York.....4 87 3-4 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. do
Do Short London Bills, 3 1-8 per cent.—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 1-4 per cent.—1-8

Arrival—Castello.

Copper Braziers, £84-10.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been very steady to-day though with very little business passing either way. The tightness of money which may, or may not, be only temporary is beginning to be felt, and 1s. 4d. Telegraphic for Cash was obtainable in several quarters but with only a small enquiry, the money coming in from dealers being very limited. For the monsoon months of the year, however, merchants would be found willing buyers of Telegraphic at 1s. 4d., but Banks on their part are not willing to sell at this rate for forward delivery. Very few bills have come out at 1s. 4 7-32 to-day which is the lowest practicable rate.

The Exchange Banks will be open as usual to-morrow, Wednesday, while on Thursday they will all be closed, that day being a Public Holiday in honor of the Queen's birthday.

Bank Telegraphic, ready		1s. 4d.
Do	forward	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	,,	1s. 4d
3 months' sight Credits	,,	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 ,,	Francs ,,	1 70 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight		Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong	,,	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan	,,	Rs. 143 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 95-10 for ready and Rs. 95-11 for the Settlement, remaining unchanged throughout the day with very little doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market quiet with very little business passing,

	Rs.
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	6,500
Do do New Issue	1,650
Kemp and Co. Ld.	303
Port Canning	495

FREIGHTS.—The market keeps quiet with retail lots of measurement booked in the Eden Hall, for Liverpool, at 21s. Holders and owners are very firm and by no means disposed to sell at the reduced rates offered by shippers for forward shipment.

COALS.—The market is steady and there is a good demand for Seebpore at Rs. 15-8-0, while sellers are firm in asking Rs. 15-12-0.

In Welsh Coal there is some enquiry for Cardiff at Rs. 25-8-0, but importers are only willing to cable offers at Re. 1-0-0 per ton higher, say at Rs. 26-8-0. No transactions are reported.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—The market is quite unchanged.

CASTORSEED is the same with no change in rates from yesterday.

LINSEED.—The market is slightly quieter owing to a slackening off in the demand on the spot.

Bold is quoted at Rs. 10-2-0 and small grain at Rs. 10-1-0. with business passing at these rates.

RAPE SEED.—The market is firm at yesterday's rates, say Rs. 7-11-0 for Brown and Rs. 8-0-0 for Yellow Cawnpore with a fair demand.

POPPY SEED is strong at an advance of 2 annas per cwts at Rs. 8-11-0.

London quotes Brown Rapeseed at 45s. 3d. May-June, Antwerp, sellers firm., Linseed at 57s. May-June, Antwerp business done firmer.

COTTON.—The market is quiet for ready with very little demand, some 600 to 700 bales having been sold during the day.

The excitement still continues in F. G. Bengal and prices consequently are irregular, but Rs. 224 has been paid.

The new crops—the market is rather quieter with F. G. Bengals quoted at Rs. 174 and Broach at Rs. 204.

		Rs.		Rs.
Bengal Fine	ready	216,	May	222
,, F. G.	,,	210		
,, Good	,,	204		
Broach Fine	,,	232		
,, Good	,,	228		
Bhownugger Good	,,	204		
Belattee Fine	Rs.	216		
,, F. G.	,,	214		
Khandeish	,,	212		
S. G. Dharwar	,,	223		
Westerns	,,	204-205		

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot 5 7-32d.—1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·4	5·2	4·56	4·21	4·17
—1-16	—1-16	—3-64	—1-64	—1-32

Cotton in New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	5,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do Continent	6,000
Mid-Uplands	9 11-16—1-16
Futures month of August	8·79—20
Do do December	7·75—10

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	472
Barsee and Nagpur	225
Berar	78
Total Comras	775
Dhollera	81
Broach	46
Compta and Dharwar	1,699
Westerns	1,002
Bengals	1,118
Total	4,724

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 20-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 3 4-
Bar Silver	27 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 21.

The City Line steamer Cragoswal arrived here from Bombay day before yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itinda left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th May, as compared with the statement of 1st May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 1. Rs.	A.	P.	May 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,46 58,708	8	7	1,52,57,086	11	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6,25,48,387	8	4	5,81,41,780	11	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,50,961	15	3	3,07,380	5	0
Sundries	20,31,172	7	5	20,80,941	8	10
	10,94,39,230	7	7	10,57,37,169	4	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	57,22,5131	0	0	50,40,242	8	0
Other authorised Investmts.	75,66,229	0	0	75,33,029	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,36,01,039	10	1	2,35,63,446	5	10
Accounts of Credit do.	2,45,85 719	14	11	2,25 45,789	3	1
Bills discounted, &c.	1,30,15,763	0	5	1,28,64,382	9	11
Balances with other Banks.	13,78,390	5	10	14,04,417	12	6
Bullion	3,085	13	7	3,085	13	7
Dead Stock	13,46,946	1	0	13,47,165	15	4
Stamps	11,566	2	3	11,928	11	5
Sundries	8,82,189	0	2	8,96,701	6	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,64,85 215	15	1	1,16,34 334	12	3
Do. at Branches	1,48,57,500	8	3	1,79,92,615	1	7
Rs.	10,94,39,230	7	7	10,57,37,169	4	1

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN—May 3, at the Elysium Hotel, Simla, the wife of French A Martin, Esq, Chief Engineer to H H the Amir of Kabul, of a son.

PLATEL—May 17, at Colgong, the wife of J A Platel, E I Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BRADLEY—May 16, at Cawnpore, N-W Provinces, of cholera, Samuel Bradley, Overseer, Army Boot and Equipment Factory, aged 31 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

COLONEL MAHON, who effected the relief of Mafeking, is, as was said the other day, "one of Lord Kitchener's men." General Hunter had nothing to do with the Relief Force, but was in command of the leading brigade in Lord Methuen's division. Colonel Mahon is really Major and Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel Bryan Thomas Mahon, D. S. O, of the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, and was recently serving under the Sirdar in the Egyptian Army. He was in the Dongola expeditionary force under Lord (then Sir Herbert) Kitchener in 1896 as Staff Officer, including the engagement at Firkett and the operations at Hafir when he was mentioned in despatches and received his D. S. O. He only entered the Army in 1883, became Captain in 1898, and Major three years ago; so that it will be admitted the service has been very kind to him. According to a belated despatch from Lord Roberts, Colonel Mahon joined Colonel Plumer at J. Massibi on Tuesday week. How he got there we have yet to learn, for he had to ride between twenty and thirty miles west of Mafeking to get to that station. He must have taken a very wide sweep westward after passing Vryburg, unless it be that in the encounter with the Maritsani commando on Sunday week he drifted out of his course north-east. On the same day, either the force he had encountered, or another commando working with it, rushed the British camp on the west side and retained its position until nightfall. Commandant Eloff and a detachment something over a hundred strong were surrounded and taken prisoners. This fact which is now authoritatively announced was published by the "Cape Argus" on Thursday last and wired to us the following day. In this affair may be the explanation of the "Daily News" statement that the Boer forces round Mafeking with their guns have been captured. The statement that the fighting has now devolved upon the foreigners finds some confirmation in the fact that of the hundred and eight prisoners who were taken there were seventeen Frenchmen and many Germans. The news that the gallant defender of Mafeking has been promoted to Major-General will be received with approval. The statement that "Major" Baden-Powell has been promoted Major-General is inaccurate. Major Baden-Powell is an officer of the Scots Guards and not the defender of the Mafeking. The latter officer is Colonel Baden-Powell, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1896 and Colonel in May, 1897. He is now the youngest general officer on the Army List.

THE little group of doctrinaires who so busied themselves in Exeter Hall and in the House of Commons with the question of slavery in Zanzibar obtained a notable success when they showed that a slave, male or female, is entitled to a certificate of absolute freedom whether they have any means of subsistence or not. The Sultan was induced to issue a decree, abolishing the status of slavery throughout his dominions. A court of registration was established, where the ex-slave could obtain a certificate empowering him to work for wages under any employer. This was an immense step in advance. In India slavery became obsolete without any social or economical disturbance, when the courts declined to recognise its existence. The more hot-headed of the missionaries would not be satisfied with the slow operation of the decree abolishing the status of slavery in Zanzibar, and they took proceedings to establish the right of all slaves to instant emancipation. Fortunately, of the 100,000 slaves in Zanzibar and Pemba, only some 5,000 applied to be registered as free men setting up in life on their own account. The employers, who are nearly all Arabs, have always treated those of their household with humanity. They readily gave employment to those who held the Government certificate. They give the workman a plot of land to be cultivated by himself and his wife and children. The employe gives his master one-third of the plot, and four days' labour in each week, and is free to employ the other three days, either on his land, or in trade. Although it has become well-known to the whole population, Arab and slave, that the latter can claim absolute freedom at any time, it says much for the mildness of the Arab working of the peculiar institution that only 5 per cent. have desired to avail themselves of that privilege in the last three years.

The reason is not far to seek. Under the old system every member of the master's house obtained, as a matter of course, food, shelter and raiment in sickness or old age. This applied equally to both women and men. The former might, and often did, obtain a distinct legal status under her master's roof, as a wife of the second class; the only difference between her and the wife is that the latter may be divorced by her husband, while the slave-wife cannot. Her children are free and share in their father's inheritance. The decree accepted the situation in regard to these women, and they were not interfered with, though provision was made that where they were badly treated they might claim their freedom. Slave-women, who did not belong to this class, were entitled to their freedom under the judicial pronouncement on which the missionaries plume themselves so much. The result has been that quite as many women as men have claimed their freedom. At least one-half of these have increased the numbers of the demi-monde in the two islands, threatening the population with a whole flood of evils. A correspondent of the "Standard" very reasonably says:—"With so many freed women swelling the ranks of the degraded, and taking advantage of the decree for no other purpose than this, the question arises whether the evil consequences of the measure may not outweigh the good. In the existing state of affairs it would certainly seem to be undesirable to encourage registration among women, unless freedom can be accompanied by repressive legislation against vice." The Sultan, an intelligent and well-educated Arab, has found it necessary to provide against a large and dangerous increase of vagrancy. Natives of Africa, wandering about without other means of existence, will steal to live. The police force has been increased. The Government has also had to take measures to deal with the sick and destitute, the lepers and the maimed, who having themselves registered, become a charge and a burden on the Government. The Sultan has given some of his own land on which to house such people. Young slaves who have lost their parents, or have been abandoned by them are also at the charge of the authorities. What would it have been if the whole of the hundred thousand slaves had claimed freedom at once?

The perfect self-confidence with which well meaning but wholly inexperienced busybodies undertake to deal with social and economic problems entirely beyond their ken would be amusing as well as amazing but for the magnitude of the evils they inadvertently let loose. Two American ladies who visited this country in the last year or two of Lord Roberts' term of office as Commander-in-Chief, worked more mischief to the Indian Army than all the frontier wars of the last ten years. The number of soldiers on the sick list reduced the strength of the army with the colours by a whole brigade. The ladies drew down the thunderbolts of Exeter Hall on the heads of the military authorities, who were so misguided as to take precautions against the spread of disease, the existence of which was universally admitted. The same spirit has been at work in Zanzibar—only one of hundreds of our Mahomedan possessions, where a mild patriarchal form of servitude secures the labouring population from the hardships which it is the office of Trades Unions to vainly struggle against in Western Europe and in America. They have a plot of ground, a house, sustenance and support if the season be slack; they are not cast out to beg or starve when old age creeps on, and they can no longer do a fair day's work for a fair day's wage. In such a state of society there is no need of a Poor Law; old age pensions are not made an electioneering cry. The intention of those who unsuccessfully laboured to get the Zanzibari proletariat to break abruptly with the state of things prevailing in Mahomedan Africa for ages, was quite evident. It was desired and expected that the whole body should renounce employers and their employment and their homes and join the great army of out-of-works. As we have seen for every five who took that course ninety-five wisely declined to do anything of the kind. Had they cast themselves loose from all bonds, including those of common-sense, the Sultan and the Protecting Power would have been obliged to organise Poor Law relief on an immense scale and quadruple the police to check vagrancy, and its natural outcome, robbery on the high way. The busybodies would no doubt have been proud of their success. Why do they forget that St. Paul in a similar state of things told those concerned—"Obey your masters."

PROFESSOR W. R. DUNSTON, the Director of the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute, two years ago made an examination of the chemical and physical characters of Indian edible oils. His report is published in the latest "Agricultural Ledger," in the series dealing with vegetable products. Samples of the oils were, from time to time, sent to the Imperial Institute at the request of Sir F. A. Abel. The subject being an important one, Professor Dunston arranged for the oils to be examined in his laboratory at St. Thomas's Hospital by two of his ablest assistants Dr. A. W. Crossley, M.Sc.Ph.D., and Mr. H. R. Le Seur, B.Sc. A large number of samples was examined, and it was intended that an account of the preliminary results obtained should be printed in the journal of the Society of Chemical Industry. The attention of oil brokers and merchants would thus be directed to the variety of excellent oils, belonging to almost every class, which are obtainable in India, and it was anticipated that the results of the experiments would elicit a trustworthy opinion as to their commercial uses and values. The examination of the chief physical and chemical properties of each oil gives a basis for their comparison with well-known and largely-used edible oils without which it was not possible to obtain a report on the commercial value of the Indian samples. The classification of the oils shows six drying oils, eight non-drying, five semi-drying and five that are solid or semi-solid at ordinary temperatures. These were extracted from the following seeds:—Evergreen tree, cashew nut, ground, earth or pea nut, Mexican or prickly poppy, butter or mahua tree (*Bassia Latifolia*), Indian butter tree (*Bassia butyracea*), white mustard, rapeseed, Indian mustard, black mustard, safflower, cocoa palm, *Eruca Sativa* (allied to mustard), Niger seed, Kokam butter, walnut tree, cress, linseed, Lutni mustard, olive, opium or white poppy, radish, and white dammar. The samples were gathered from all parts of India. In the case of safflower oil it is intended to carry out a more complete examination of its chemistry. It is an exceedingly good drying oil and in India is largely used for burning and for the preservation of leathern vessels and ropes exposed to the action of water. The oil used for burning has, however to be prepared by a process different from that used for the latter purpose. Until recently the herbaceous plant from which this oil is extracted was cultivated all over India for the preparation of the well-known dye. The seed of the evergreen tree (*Amoora Rohituka*), yields an oil which the natives use for lighting and medicinal purposes. *Eruca Sativa*, which is obtained from a largely cultivated herb closely allied to the mustard, is another oil that in India is used for burning, and also to some extent as food. Many of the oils examined have been hitherto little known and the scientific investigation of their qualities should lead to the recognition of their commercial value and in consequence to an extension of their use.

FINE as is the material of which the Australian Bushmen's Contingent and the Australian Imperial Regiment are composed they are led by officers who are proving themselves in ability, skill and resource worthy of the corps they command. Most of them are Colonial-born and especially is this the case in regard to the officers who are commanding the troops from New South Wales. We have heard so little of these men that anything relating to them is of interest. They represent the flower of Colonial manhood and many of them have made heavy pecuniary sacrifices in volunteering for South Africa. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay who is at the head of the New South Wales Contingent of the Australian Imperial Regiment, is described as a Colonial Baden-Powell. In the intervals of his duties as an officer of the Australian Horse and President of the Executive Council of New South Wales, he produces ballads, plays and novels of a more or less successful character. He is said to be equally at home in the camp or the drawing-room, is a fearless horseman, and enjoys the confidence of his men. Captain J. F. Thomas who is in command of a squadron of the Bushmen's Contingent now in Rhodesia is a solicitor by profession. The law has in fact given quite a number of officers to the Australian forces and all of the Colonial-born leaders have distinguished themselves in the athletic world. Major David Miller, Treasury Inspector, who is one of the officers of the New South Wales portion of the Imperial Regiment, was practically the organiser of the Army Service Corps of that Colony. He proceeds to the front as a special service officer, with a view of studying and observing the work of the Army Service Corps in the field. Among the officers born in the old country is Captain Kenneth Mackenzie Wray who comes of a very ancient family. Captain Wray was born at Milford, Donegal, and is the third son of the late George Cecil Gore Wray, of Dunsverick Castle, County Donegal. He is 44 years of age and is an Irish landlord having estates in counties Antrim and Donegal. He went to Australia in 1873 and has had considerable bush experience, while he had previously spent a couple of years on a cattle ranch in Texas. These instances indicate the kind of men the Australasian Colonies are contributing in their devotion to the cause of the old country in South Africa.

THE China mail brings a report of a lecture by Mrs. Little, on the work of the Tien Tsu Hui, a society founded for the emancipation of Chinese women. This lady has recently undertaken a tour through the Celestial Empire for the purpose of holding meetings to found branches of the association and advance its cause. The chief feature seems to be to induce Chinese ladies to unbind their feet, and cease the practice of deforming their children's feet. In many towns the movement has met with success, though to break down such an old barbarous custom is necessarily a very slow process. Many instances are known where ladies have lost their feet because of foot-binding. Some of the Chinese ladies are very enthusiastic in seeking the welfare of the cause. No one will doubt the genuine interest of a lady living in Canton. At one time she proudly boasted that her feet were the smallest in that city but now her anxiety is to get them made as large as possible. Another lady by this tortuous habit had lost her feet but had them preserved in spirits. Her faith in Mrs. Little is unbounded as may be seen from the fact that she took her "preserved" feet to Mrs. Little, accompanying them with a request that the lady should put them on again for her. Mrs. Little had an audience with the Viceroy, who although pleasant did not commit himself beyond sympathising on general lines.

THE members of the Bombay Gymkhana hold an "at home" on Thursday in honour of the relief of Mafeking.

THE annual cricket match between the European representative of the Presidency and the Parsees will take place on August 17th and 18th.

LIEUTENANT BARLOW, 5th Gurkhas, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to General Waterfield, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

CAPTAIN RIMINGTON, R. E., is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab Command as C. R. E., Samana.

THE new superstructure of the Ebegaon viaduct at Igatpuri on the G. I. P. Railway has been completed and trains now pass over at full speed. The work has been carried out without accident of any kind under the direction of the Resident Engineer Mr. John Graham, M. I.C.E., and the great height and the peculiar situation of the bridge give the work a special interest from an engineering point of view.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 28th April 1900 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 336,840 maunds, and Rs. 46,128 in the earnings.

THE Indian railways continue to prosper. The approximate year's earnings from the 1st April last to 5th May are nearly eleven lakhs better than the results of last year.

THE Indian railways continue to prosper. The approximate year's earnings from the 1st of April last to 5th May are nearly 11 lakhs better than the results of last year.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Friday was 80. Twenty-three fresh cases of plague with 24 deaths were registered. On Saturday the total mortality reported was 83 with 32 plague cases and 28 deaths from that cause.

IT is proposed to move the 23rd Bombay Rifles into camp at Shinghar from Fort Sandeman. Fort Shinghar is the political head-quarters of the district, and as the surrounding country is suitable for hill training, the regiment will benefit in efficiency as well as in health by the move. They will probably return to Fort Sandeman at the end of August.

AT the recent entrance examination of the Punjab University, the Aitchison Chiefs' College sent up five candidates, of whom four passed, viz., Muhammad Akbar Khan, son of the Khan of Hotgi, Basant Singh, one of the Attari Sardars, and Raja Shan and Khazan Singh, wards of court. One of these, Basant Singh, is continuing his studies in the Government College.

THE following villages have been declared free of plague in the Jullundur district:—Barnala, Bhaura, Palli, Jhikka and Dahan. In the Hoshiarpur district the village of Dinmal Kalan has been declared free of the disease. Inoculation is proceeding apace, but in some villages it is not being taken to altogether kindly in consequence of the dissemination of mischievous stories that inoculated persons have died of the disease.

THE numbers of relief workers in the Punjab show a slight decrease. The total daily average for the week ended May 5th was as follows in the different districts:—Hissar 56,520, Rohtak 22,875, Gurgaon 11,823, Delhi 1,979, Karnal 7,113, Multan 335, Lahore 265 and Shahpur 4,584. The cost of relief to date was Rs. 3,04,535 in Hissar, Rs. 78,801 in Rohtak, and Rs. 36,755 in Gurgaon.

"UNSEASONABLE but distinctly pleasant" describes the prevailing weather in Lahore, says the local paper. The hot weather which, it was feared, would begin early and last long has hardly made its appearance yet. Thanks to a month or more of unsettled weather—dust storms and occasional showers—the temperature readings have been extraordinarily low. The mean temperature on Thursday and Friday, for instance, was more than eight degrees below the normal (89·4 degrees) and ten degrees below the record for the same date last year. Early yesterday (Saturday) morning a prolonged thunderstorm broke over Lahore with good deal of rain which had the effect of still further cooling the amosphere, so that it was possible to dispense with punkhas without discomfort. One of the features of the weather so far as the season has gone, is the cool nights. At the beginning of this week there were a couple of hot nights, but the occasions on which the minimum shade temperature has been over 80 degrees have been rare indeed, while records as low as 70 and 71 are quite frequent. This time last year the night temperature rarely fell into the seventies.

THE French steamer Coratellas, which has arrived at Lorenzo Marques, brings twelve Boers who made a rather remarkable escape from the prisoners' camp at Simonstown. Eluding the British guards at the camp, they managed to reach the beach at Simonstown unobserved. They then appropriated a boat and put to sea. They had very little provisions, and it was fortunate for them they were picked up early and that they fell into friendly hands. They were still in the neighbourhood of Table Bay when they were observed and picked up by the Coratellas. The French crew received the Boers kindly and brought them on here. They have now gone on to Pretoria.

ACCORDING to the "Italia Militare e Marina" a new explosive has been invented which is possessed of marvellous power. Experiments have been carried out at Turin with the explosive in question, which has been invented by Colonel Cornara d'Asti, of the Italian artillery, and which is based upon the detonating property residing in water strongly compressed in a steel recipient, and submitted to decomposition by electricity. It is asserted that the explosive power thus obtained is twenty-eight times greater than that of dynamite, and fifty-six times greater than that of gunpowder. It is named "Cosmos," and enjoys the advantage of costing very little, and "of allowing the extent of the explosion to be determined exactly according to the needs of the case."

NEWS from Pretoria, via Delagoa Bay, reports that President Kruger was very reluctant to cancel the preparations made by Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, to blow up the Johannesburg mines with dynamite. It is now officially declared—although thirteen men were arrested by the Austrian chief of the Rand mining police in the act of putting dynamite in the machinery of mines by orders of the State Mining Engineer—that Reitz's threats were merely intended for a bluff. It is, however, well-known in Pretoria that the abandonment of the design is due to General Louis Botha, Joubert's successor as commandant general. General Botha declared that he would resign the command of the Boer armies—assumed in accordance with Joubert's dying wish—if Kruger carried out his barbarous design.

THIS formidable output of literary matter, happily for Jermyn-street, was not all sent there for adjudication. The method is to require the heads of schools to select the two best essays of their own scholars, and to send them on, the first getting an "ordinary prize" and the second a certificate. But the schools are classified, and the best essays from all the schools in each class are put in a second competition. They are examined by judges appointed by the Committee, and the successful competitors are awarded "principal prizes." Last year there were 2,827 ordinary prizes and certificates to be distributed, and 78 principal prizes—nearly 3,000 altogether, and this year, as we have said, the number is likely to be considerably larger. Happily, Sir George White has proved his patience and fortitude, and the task before him is to be lightened by intervals for the children's singing.

TEETOTALERS throughout the world will (a Paris correspondent believes) rejoice to hear of the victory their cause has just won in France. The Minister of War issued an order prohibiting the sale of spirits inside barracks. Wine, beer, and cider may be sold in canteens, besides tea, coffee, and cocoa, but no liquor containing any added alcohol. This covers absinthe and the long list of "apertifs," or so-called tonics and appetisers, which are the favourite poisons of the French nation. The prohibition to sell spirits extends not only to barracks, but to camps and manœuvring grounds. Of course, soldiers will be free to spend their pocket-money in cafes and public-houses as before, but at any rate prohibition inside barracks will remind young soldiers of the dangers of alcohol. General de Galliffet by to-day's order has removed the reproach against the army that it was a school of drunkenness. So it was, only writers like M. Gohier who said so were called enemies of the army. The enemies once more have proved to be the army's truest friends. In a country like France where military service is compulsory, the effect of the Minister's order cannot be over-estimated.

DR. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist to the United States Department of Agriculture, whose many years of study as to the nature of food adulterations makes his opinion of high value, especially as he is known to be very conservative and an unprejudiced observer, states that he does not think ground coffees, adulterered with chicory, are injurious. The chicory, in his opinion, gives the coffee body and richness of taste which the pure coffee does not have. In France where the French are celebrated for making good coffee, chicory is almost universally used. The doctor, however, objects to buying coffee for 40 cents a pound which is half or two-thirds chicory, which latter is worth only 8 cents a pound. He very wisely prefers buying tea two separately and mixing them himself to suit his own taste; and so with tea, and the whole class of condiments and spices, which are open to this objection, that the innocent buyer, who is not experienced, is apt to be deceived in the matter. When adulterations are added they should be declared, and there should be some limits to their use. There would then be some protection for the unwary. We should have thought, however, that genuine tea or coffee would have been preferred to the, in any way, adulterated article.

A STORY related by an old Chinese merchant in Batavia, Java, is one which is not generally known, and differs altogether from the old version we have always been accustomed to read of in books. According to the old man, it appears that the first introduction of tea into use as a beverage was almost accidental. Many years ago some Buddhist priests, sent on a missionary expedition across country from India to China, took with them some dried leaves and also some cuttings of an indigenous shrub, an infusion of which was said to have the power of correcting the injurious properties of the bad water they were sure to meet with on the way. The decoction so greatly improved the flavour of the drinking water, that they adopted it as a regular beverage, and after reaching China they gave some to their acolytes in that country. The Chinamen also liked the new drink, and they planted some of the cuttings. These grew up and were multiplied, but like most plants raised from slips they were not so vigorous as the original trees, and the bushes in China were smaller and with smaller leaves. But the beverage was so much appreciated that before long it became the favourite drink throughout China. From thence it came to Europe, at first, via Russia, overland. Then it became known in England, and so well approved itself to the English people, that it has supplanted beer. For a time Indian tea was looked upon suspiciously as the rival of China but its pungency, aroma and strength better fits it for the robust English palate than the weaker produce of its younger daughter China, and the trade has, consequently gone back to the original home of the plant.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE FIGHTING AT MAFEKING.

A HUNDRED PRISONERS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Kroonstad, the 21st instant, says that Colonel Mahon joined Colonel Plumer at Jammassibi on the 15th instant.

A Boer Commando from Maratsani attacked Colonel Mahon's force in a thick bush on the 13th instant, killing five and wounding 24 of the British.

The Boer loss was, however, heavier.

Colonel Baden-Powell reports that at dawn on the 13th inst., 250 Boers under Commandant Eloff rushed his picquets and entered the British camp on the westward side.

Eloff's force got divided and was surrounded. The fighting lasted all day, and at nightfall they surrendered to our men. The remainder of the enemy were driven off by our heavy fire.

The Boers left ten dead and nineteen wounded, besides 108 prisoners, including Eloff and nine officers, also seventeen Frenchmen and many Germans.

The British loss was six killed and eleven wounded.

DETAILS OF THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

HEAVY BOER CASUALTIES.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Lord Methuen is co-operating with Lord Roberts and not with General Hunter, as reported.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Kroonstad, 21st inst., says that Colonel Mahon reports that his column entered Mafeking at four o'clock in the morning of the 18th, having been stubbornly opposed by 1,500 of the enemy on the 17th, nine miles from Mafeking. The Boers were driven from a strong position, which they held, after five hours' fighting. Colonel Mahon says he has to thank his troops for the magnificent qualities they displayed. The Canadian artillery rendered most valuable assistance.

Colonel Mahon's casualties were about 30, but those of the Boers were heavy.

BOER MISSION IN AMERICA UNSUCCESSFUL.

UNITED STATES WILL ADHERE TO A POLICY OF STRICT NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Senator Hay has informed the Boer Delegates that President McKinley adheres to the policy of neutrality. After consulting with President McKinley Senator Hay issued a statement declaring that President McKinley had already gone to the extreme limit permitted him and that a departure from an attitude of impartial neutrality would lead to consequences which neither the President nor the people of the United States could regard favourably.

THE ADVANCE INTO THE TRANSVAAL.

Reuter from Capetown wires that it is reported the British have arrived at Vereeniging and that the bridge over the Vaal river is intact.

Twenty-seven Free State and Transvaal locomotives have been captured.

THE PROPOSAL TO MAKE TO-DAY A HOLIDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The Government of India have replied to the request of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that Wednesday should be proclaimed a public holiday to admit of the celebration of the relief of Mafeking.

As might have been foreseen the reply is a negative. The Government has no power to improvise public holidays and close the banks. The Legislation has wisely kept the number of public holidays to certain days on which it has been customary to suspend all business.

CELEBRATION AT HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, (DECCAN) MAY 22.

Yesterday morning, in celebration of the relief of Mafeking the Imperial Service Troops and the Nizam's Artillery paraded here under the command of Major Asfur Dowlah, C. I. E.

The Major addressing the troops eulogised the gallant defence made by Colonel Baden-Powell and a salute of 21 guns was fired.

In the afternoon sports were held and were followed by a torch-light tattoo, at which the massed bands performed.

REJOICINGS AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 22.

Yesterday the Nizam's garrison celebrated the relief of Mafeking with sports and a review of the Regular and Imperial Service Troops, under Major the Nawab Afsur Dowlah, C. I. E. A royal salute was fired by the Nizam's battery.

Nawab Afsur Dowlah addressed the troops, reminding them of the valour and successive conquests of the British troops in South Africa, and referred especially to the magnificent heroism of Colonel Baden-Powell. Cheers were given by the troops for the Queen and Colonel Baden-Powell at the conclusion of the parade.

To-morrow evening there will be torchlight tattoo, and a performance will be given by the massed bands of the Nizam's garrison.

AHMEDNAGAR.

AHMEDNAGAR, MAY 22.

To-day the Parsee community held an Adar Jasan thanksgiving ceremony in the agiary in honour of the relief of Mafeking. The agiary was illuminated, and a feast was given by Mr. Sorabjee Dubash. A telegram was despatched to H. E. the Governor of Bombay requesting him to convey congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress Victoria.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDET).

SIMLA, MAY 22.

Captain Holbrook, West Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer at Neemuch, vice Captain Stone, whose tenure of office has expired.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Martin, I. S. C., shortly retires.

Major Anderson, Judge Advocate-General's Department, has six months' extension of leave at home.

Major Wadeson, 4th Bombay Cavalry, returns to duty.

THE PLAGUE MORTALITY.

A further great reduction had taken place in the plague mortality, only 975 deaths occurring in the whole of India last week. Of these the Bengal Presidency had 388, the Bombay Presidency 519, the Madras Presidency one, the Punjab 12, the Central Provinces two, Mysore eleven, Hyderabad 14, and Aden 28.

DEATH OF MR. T. B. KIRKHAM.

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 22.

A telegram from London announces the death of Mr. Thomas Brown Kirkham, late of the Education Department, at Eastbourne.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The Birthday Honours List is issued as follows :—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :—

To be K. C. S. I.—The Maharajah of Kotab.

To be C. S. Is—Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, Madras Civil Service ; Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana ; Mr. F. R. Upcott, Public Works Secretary to the Government of India ; Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Commissioner of Delhi ; and Mr. E. N. Baker, Bengal Civil Service.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be K. G. C. I. Es—The Maharajah of Jaipur and the Maharajah Sir Pratab Singh of Orchha.

To be K. C. I. E.—Sahibzada Musammai Ubaidulla Khan, Minister of Tonk.

To be C. I. E.—Diwan P. R. Mudaliyar, Member of the Madras Council ; Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust ; Colonel Jacob, Chief Engineer to the Punjab Government ; Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts, I. M. S., Residency Surgeon, Gwalior ; Mr. E. Penny, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces ; Mr. H. Marsh, Superintending Engineer, N.-W.-P. ; Captain Gurdon, Assistant Political Agent, Chitral ; Mr. G. Macartney, Assistant to the Resident of Kashmir ; Rai Bahadur K. C. Bose, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta ; Mr. H. F. Hertz, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Burma.

To be Honorary C. I. E.—General Houtam Schindler, Director of Persian Telegraphs.

The Order of Knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. C. A. White, Chief Justice, Madras High Court, and the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur, lately President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

The following are the remaining honours of interest in the Bombay Presidency. (Nominations to the "Kaizar-i-Hind" medals will be issued later) :—

The title of Maharaja has been conferred as hereditary distinction on His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur.

The title of Mahamahopadhyaya has been conferred on Pundit B. S. Ghate of Nagpur.

The title of Khan Bahadur has been conferred on Gulam Mustapha Ahmed, of the Bombay Salt Department.

The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred on the following :—Rao Sahib A. A Dandekar of Mahim, Thana ; and Mr. Balaji Martand Kenjah of Karanji, Poona.

The title of Khan Saheb has been conferred on the following :—Ibrahim Hafiz of Bombay ; Sardar Jamal Khan of Zhob ; and Nawaz Ali Beg, Police Superintendent, Khairpur State.

The title of Rai Saheb has been conferred on Dewan Uttam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan,

Of the recipients of the Birthday Honours gazetted to-day, the Hon. Mr. Winterbotham is one of the oldest Executive Officers in Madras, Messrs. Martindale and Fanshawe have been doing yeoman service in connection with famine, Mr. Baker is the leading Member of the Bengal Civil Service, M. Hughes has been largely instrumental in pushing forward the great scheme for the improvement of Bombay, Colonel Jacob and Messrs Marsh and Penny have done good service in connection with public works in the Punjab, the N.-W.-P., and the Central Provinces, respectively, Mr. Penny is the officer to whom the Viceroy referred in one of his Calcutta speeches as having broken down in health from overwork in connection with famine. Dr. Crofts is decorated for services rendered at Gwalior, where he brought up the young Maharaja, Mr. Hertz has distinguished himself by his resource and courage in police duties on the Burma Frontier, while Mr. Macartney and Captain Gurdon are men who have made their mark in the political service. Mr. Allan Arthur is decorated as leading member of the Calcutta commercial community and Mr. Arnold White as of the Chief Justice of the Southern Province.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE KOREAN QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 21.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question, said that the rights of British subjects at Masampho were not limited by the Russo-Korean Agreement.

THE COMMONWEALTH BILL.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a question, said an agreement had been reached with the Australian delegates, whereby Imperial Appeal would be fully maintained in every case where other than Australian interests were concerned.

MAY 22.

The Commonwealth Bill has been read in the House of Commons for the second time.

THE FAR EAST.

JOINT NOTE TO THE TSUNG LI YAMEN.

STRONG MEASURES THREATENED.

LONDON, MAY 22.

A *Times'* telegram from Peking announces that the Diplomatic Body there has addressed to the Tsung Li Yamen a joint note, couched in firm language, summoning the Government to suppress the Boxers and the anti-foreign propaganda. The Note adds that if the anti-foreign movement is unchecked the Legations will be compelled to bring military guards to Peking.

THE MYSORE MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, MAY 21.

The "Mysore Standard" reports :—A disastrous accident which happened here at seven o'clock this evening at the huge marriage pavilion at the Jaganmohan palace, in the collapse of a portion of the structure on the north-east of the building. Large numbers of coolies were then working on the scaffolding, and fell from a height of about sixty feet. Several have perished. Three bodies have now been recovered from the debris and six just sent to hospital. The searching of the debris still continues. Two consecutive arches of great height in the same structure collapsed on Friday. The young Maharaja returned from Ooty this evening and almost simultaneously with the firing of the salutes, the building collapsed. This unhappy circumstance has created considerable unrest among the Hindoos who are naturally superstitious. The Dewan and others are personally superintending the exhuming of bodies.

DEATH OF MR. T. B. KIRKHAM.

It is with feelings of deep regret the many friends of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, late Educational Inspector of the Central Division of this Presidency, will hear of his death at home a few days ago. He had been suffering from a bronchial affection for some time, which latterly got worse and terminated fatally. Mrs. Kirkham and the other members of his family have the sincerest sympathy of Mr. Kirkham's numerous friends in this country. Her sweet presence and kindly good nature are remembered in Bombay and in Poona to this day. She was for many years the life and soul of the branch of the National Indian Association at Poona. Always by the side of her husband as she was, she was ready at all times to enter into his plans for the benefit of thousands of school boys and school girls ; and few Englishwomen had worked more zealously for their sisters in India.

MR. KIRKHAM'S VALUABLE SERVICES.

Few servants of the State had within recent years left the shores of this city more generally honoured and esteemed, more affectionately regarded as a friend and well-wisher of the people of this country, with a deeper consciousness of duty well discharged, than the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, first-grade Educational Inspector in the Central Division of the Presidency, and a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, who finally left us on the 1st April 1898. For no less a period than thirty-six years, his name had been familiar as a household word in educational circles in the Western Presidency ; and he was not only the senior educational officer in this Presidency, but probably in the whole of India. He had been the connecting link between the past administration of Public Instruction in the time of Mr. E. I. Howard and Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., and the present ; and he had been in the interval the chief factor in many of the important measures adopted in improving the educational machinery of the country. Gifted with intellectual faculties of a high order, possessing a large measure of common sense, and excellent oratorical powers, Mr. Kirkham made his personal influence felt in every sphere of life in which he moved, either as a servant of the State, a citizen, or as a private individual. He had shown himself, and been universally acknowledged, to be a true and warm friend of educated Indians. Primary education and technical education had been in later years the chief subject of his anxious solicitude, and he had done not a little for their extension and development among the people of this country. But Mr. Kirkham had been not only a distinguished educational officer ; and several years ago he made his influence felt amongst us as a prominent member of the Bombay Town Council and of the Municipal Corporation. In the latter body his clearness of exposition and oratorical powers distinctly raised the general level of municipal debating, and added considerably to the prestige of the one representative institution in this Presidency. Mr. Kirkham was a member of the new Municipal Corporation from the first, and had been for several years a member of the Town Council, at first as an elected member, and afterwards nominated by Government. While taking a prominent part in all questions of interest to the city, he was not forgetful of the claims of education ; and the Corporation, at his suggestion, nearly doubled its contribution to primary schools. During the many years he had been Educational Inspector of the Central Division, Mr. Kirkham had been of great service to the missionary and other educational bodies in the administration of grants-in-aid awarded by Government.

MR. AND MRS. KIRKHAM'S POPULARITY.

The popularity and esteem in which both Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham were held in Poona society, where they had spent several years in promoting the welfare of the inhabitants, received gratifying testimony at the pleasant reception given them at Hirabag, the ancient pleasure-house of the Peishwas, on the evening of the 26th March 1898. Both had won so much respect and appreciation from so many people of different nationalities in the capital of the Deccan that it was hardly likely they would be allowed to leave the country without some manifestation of the kind regards and grateful feelings of their friends and neighbours. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham's kindness, sympathy, and good-will in dealing with native society were specially productive of happy results ; and the almost universal sense of loss which their departure evoked was testified to by the many regrets that had been expressed. The gathering included nearly all the European and native ladies and gentlemen engaged in educational and other work in Poona. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padumjee echoed the general sentiment of the meeting when he stated that that they were on the eve of parting with two of their best friends—in fact two of the best friends of India and Indians. Many of them had, he said occasion to seek Mr. Kirkham's valued advice on matters social, or public, or even private, and were benefited by his wise counsels, the outcome of a well-balanced and practical mind, and sound and mature judgment. An accomplished gentleman and a man of great learning, Mr. Kirkham had always appreciated talents and learning in others ; and there are many in the Presidency who would gratefully remember the benefits they had derived from his good advice and kind appreciation. The speaker did not forget the claims of Mrs. Kirkham to public gratitude. There could not be two opinions, he said, regarding the important part taken by the kind-hearted Mrs. Kirkham in the formation of the Poona branch of the National Indian Association, and in managing its affairs very ably for a number of years. In fact, if it had not been for her indefatigable exertions and unflagging energy, it was much to be doubted if the institution, which has contributed not a little to encourage female education and to promote friendly intercourse between Europeans and natives, between the rulers and the ruled, would have been placed on the firm footing it occupied. The Poona Municipality was grateful to Mrs. Kirkham for the visits paid by her to their girls' school and for the valuable suggestions made by her for the improvement of their status—suggestions that always proved very beneficial. Professor R.G. Bhandarkar also paid a graceful compliment at the meeting to Mrs. Kirkham. Sympathetic communicativeness had been a characteristic of Mr. Kirkham throughout his career, while Mrs. Kirkham had participated in all his feelings and modes of action ; but passing through a womanly heart, they had become more graceful, tender, and charming. She had been the soul of the Poona branch of the National Indian Association, and had worked with zeal and sincerity towards the promotion of the objects of the Association, namely, female education and advancement, and social intercourse between Europeans and natives. In fact, she had to work so hard in connection with it that no other European lady had yet been found willing to take it up after her departure. Mr. Kirkham was too gallant a gentleman not to have cheerfully acknowledged "the various good works" done by his wife. When he heard the references to her unselfish and disinterested labours in many directions, they gave him, he confessed, great pleasure. He was sure the work she had done in Poona and in many out-of-the-way corners of his division had been a labour of love that would have been a reward in itself ; but the recognition by them at the meeting would, he had no doubt, be very grateful to her ; and it certainly was to him.

Mr. Kirkham was educated at University College, London, under eminent professors like De Morgan, F. W. Newman, Malden, and J. P. Green, afterwards a judge of the Bombay High Court ; and having acquired a good education in many branches of knowledge, he subsequently enlarged it by a three years' study of law. Mr. Kirkham was a barrister-at-law, having been called to the Bar in the Middle Temple.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

Selected by the Secretary of State for service in the Educational Department, Mr. Kirkham came out to this Presidency in June 1862, and successively won the confidence of Mr. E. I. Howard and Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., the two first Directors of Public Instruction at Bombay after Mr. C. J. Erskine. Having energetically discharged the duties of Headmaster of the Poona High School for over four years, he was in November, 1866, appointed Principal of the Elphinstone High School at Bombay, which post he occupied for a period of seven years.

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

He took an influential part in the organisation of secondary education in the Presidency, and was deputed by Sir Alexander Grant to represent the Government High Schools at a conference with Dr. John Wilson and other missionaries, at which the outlines of the first grant-in-aid code were settled and at which Mr. Kirkham had many opportunities to use his knowledge and press his views in favour of secondary education. On leaving Bombay in 1869 Sir Alexander Grant bore public testimony to the value of Mr. Kirkham's work in secondary education which was so far successful that the old building for the Elphinstone High School, next to the Small Causes Court, was found too small for the rapidly increasing number of students ; and soon after the present magnificent building on the Esplanade had to be brought into use for its accommodation.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL APPARATUS.

Another memorial of Mr. Kirkham's activity at this time, as noticed by a Madras reviewer, was the following : In his own schools Mr. Kirkham had always himself taught the chemistry and physics required by the curriculum, and he was so impressed both by the natural aptitude of many native boys for Physical Science, and by the value of the discipline of such studies, in the correction of the besetting sins of the average native student that, on his strong recommendation, all the chief High Schools of the Presidency were furnished with an adequate supply of Chemical and Physical apparatus. The peculiar value of Physical Science for natives of India might perhaps be considered a cardinal article in Mr. Kirkham's educational creed, for later on, in 1886, when the subject of technical education was engaging special attention Mr. Kirkham submitted a scheme to Government for "the thorough reorganization of the Science instruction in High Schools with the following objects in view : (*a*) to make it more thorough and more practical ; (*b*) to secure a nucleus of real scientific works, sound as far as it goes, in every High School, and to discover the boys with special aptitude in that direction and pass them on to the Science Colleges ; (*c*) to secure the better preservation of the scientific apparatus." The scheme was cordially approved by his Excellency Lord Reay, then Governor of Bombay, himself an educationist of cosmopolitan width of knowledge, and was incorporated in all its details into the Government orders on the subject of technical education.

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In November, 1873, Mr. Kirkham was appointed Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, a post which he occupied with great benefit to the students for a period of five years. The reports of the Education Department for this period contain many extracts from Mr. Kirkham's reports, describing in an interesting manner his principles and methods of instruction. He put native students into the way of practising "audition," and then rapidly acquiring the power of thinking in and speaking English. He devised a course of lectures in which he said "the books prescribed by the University are not to be sole end and aim of the students attention, but merely incidents and illustrations in a systematic course of college instruction in the English language and literature." The course was to give the student "a knowledge of laws which might convert into organized knowledge what would otherwise be a crude and undigested mass of isolated facts." There can be little doubt from these reports and from other contemporary testimony that Mr. Kirkham was a most laborious and inspiring college lecturer. Mr. Wordsworth, the distinguished Principal of the College, said that his reports were "as usual most instructive and interesting, and his methods of teaching, as already indicated, have my warm approval."

SERVICES TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

During the five years he was a Professor in the Elphinstone College, Mr. Kirkham came into prominent notice as a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Town Council. As a warm advocate of local self-government, he expressed independent views on all matters that affected the interests of the city, leaning neither to one side nor the other but always aiming to promote the welfare of the masses. He took a warm interest in the subject of primary schools for the working classes, and pressed it on public attention on all suitable occasions as the indispensable basis of industrial success. As was remarked by a native weekly contemporary at the time of Mr. Kirkham's retirement,—"He is still remembered as one of the best English members of the Corporation. Well do we remember the gallant battles he fought for the city's good, sometimes with, at other times against Mr. P. M. Mehta. Neither show to such advantage when working together as when pitted against each other—hitting hard, but always with true knightly dignity and scruple. Those days seem to have left Bombay. The Parsee leader has no opponent left in the Corporation worthy of his steel. It is gratifying to learn that, in honour of those days, Mr. Mehta wanted to get up a dinner for his old friend and antagonist, which Mr. Kirkham was unable, for want of time, to accept." Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, some time President of the Corporation, expressed the general opinion when he said that Mr. Kirkham had won the respect and esteem of his colleagues and the aprobation of the public by the zeal and ability with which he discussed questions of great importance, in speeches that were often fine specimens of oratory.

EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, CENTRAL DIVISION.

In April, 1878, Mr. Kirkham was appointed by Sir Richard Temple to officiate as Educational Inspector in the Central Division, and continued in the office till May 1880, when he proceeded home on furlough on medical certificate for three years. He was confirmed in the office in March 1883 while on leave ; and held the appointment till the date of his retirement.

ON SPECIAL DUTY IN ENGLAND.

In November 1886, he was placed on special duty in England for the purpose of enquiring into the methods of technical education as adopted at home. On his return to Bombay, he submitted a report on the subject, which proved to be of great practical value and for which he received the thanks of Government. In 1889, Mr. Kirkham was re-appointed by Lord Reay to be a member of the Municipal Corporation in order to effect the transfer to the Municipality of all the primary schools, which were up to that time administered by the Educational Department under Government.

TRANSFER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The transfer was an operation of some difficulty, but Mr. Kirham managed it with much skill and judgment, for which he received the thanks of Government as well of the Joint Schools Committee. Lord Sandhurst appointed Mr. Kirkham, in conjunction with the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, to enquire into the question of school buildings in the city ; and they prepared a scheme, according to which buildings were to be erected at considerable cost, amounting to serveral lakhs of rupees ; but owing to the prevailing troubles the scheme had to be held in abeyance for brighter times.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE.

In various conferences and committee in connection with local self-government, Acts and bye-laws, and the proceedings of educational bodies, Mr. Kirkham was always a valuable co-adjutor, bringing his great knowledge and experience to bear upon the questions submitted for his judgment. When in July 1895, Lord Sandhurst elevated him to the Legislative Council, of which he was a member till the date of his retirement, the nomination was universally approved of as a recognition of the value of Mr. Kirkham's manysided activities. His most anxious work was that of judging between the merits of rival schools and to apportion the grant-in-aid fairly and impartially to different claimants for Government help. For over, a quarter of a century Mr. Kirkham's facile pen made the "Bombay Educational Record," the "guide, friend, and philosopher" of the whole class a educationists and teachers and directed their energies in the course most conducive to the interests of all concerned in the work of education. The "Bombay Educational Library and Museum" which was brought into existence at the suggestion of Mr. Chatfield, late Director of Public Instruction owed much of its success to Mr Kirkham since its inauguration by Sir James Fergusson in 1884.

THE last picture painted by Michael Munkacsy (says a Vienna correspondent) was the conquest of Hungary by King Arpad, an enormous canvas, of which he made a gift to the National Gallery of Budapest. During the three years of his insanity the painter often had lucid moments, and then he tried to work. His inability to produce anything that could please him excited him greatly and only aggravated his condition. At one time he tried to draw his portrait in pen and ink, and sent it to his wife, who is of Belgian birth, and was with him during the last months of his life.

THE BIOSCOPE AT SIMLA.

OUR Simla correspondent writes :—A small evening party was given by the Viceroy and Lady Curzon at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, last Friday, to witness the exhibition of a number of interesting bioscope pictures including scenes taken at the front in South Africa. Perhaps the most striking of the series was a capital view of General French's cavalry going into action, the rush of the horses as they passed upon the scene being extraordinarily graphic.

Another excellent illustration showed President Kruger leaving his house in Pretoria and getting heavily into his coach to drive to the Raths-haus, the whole from the lurch given by the vehicle as the president entered it to the hurry of the mounted escort, and the corpulence of the footman climbing up behind, being reproduced so that one could imagine oneself in the quiet street of that South African country town, and almost hear the crunch of the wheels as the coach moved off, carrying the man who has so deeply troubled the British Empire.

Lord Roberts landing at Cape Town and briskly inspecting his escort, his Field Martial's plumes fluttering in the sea wind at the docks, was another capital picture, the series giving a crisp idea of South Africa that will be remembered as no description or ordinary illustration could possibly have been.

Amongst the guests present were—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Palmer, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Mackworth Young, the Hon. Sir Edwin and Lady Collen, Sir Arthur and Miss Trevor, Sir Alfred and Lady Gaselee, Sir Edward Law, General and Lady and Miss Elles, General and Mrs. Wace, General and Mrs. Maitland, General and Mrs. Turner and Miss Turner, General and Miss Patterson, Her Von Waldthausen, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, Colonel and Mrs. Gore and many others.

THE STUART-STRONG HOSPITAL CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the pleasure to intimate that the variety entertainment in aid of the Colaba Hospital Fund has yielded a net profit of Rs. 329-8-3. The balance-sheet is open for inspection at my office, 55, Esplanade Road, Fort. I take this opportunity of tendering my most sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly contributed to the success of the evening.—Yours, &c.,

C. HUMMEL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, May 21.

MAFEKING CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Gymkhana will be at home to-morrow (Thursday), at 5 p.m., in honour of the relief of Mafeking. The Band of the Norfolk Regiment by kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, will be in attendance.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE draw for the above took place at the Gymkhana on Friday, the 18th instant. There were present—Mr. Farrell, Capt. A. R. Oldfield, Lieut. Moens, Lieut. Oldman, Capt. Tomkins, Mr. Moor, Mr. Reid, Mr. Barraclough, and Mr. Sheepshanks. Games to start at 5-15 p.m., sharp.

	First round.	Second round.	
1 Bo V Artillery	Bye		
2 8th Bo Infantry	No. 1 on Oval on 28th May	No. 6 on Oval on 30th May.	
3 Shropshire LI			No. 10 on Cooperage on 2nd June.
4 R A	No. 2 on Oval on 28th May	No. 7 on Cooperage on 31st May.	
5 Y M C A.			
6 18th Bo Infantry	No. 3 on Cooperage on 29th May		Final
7 Bo Gymkhana			
8 Pyl Scots.	No. 4 on Oval on 29th May		No. 12 on Cooperage on 5th June Tuesday.
9 2nd Bo Grenadiers			
10 Bo Education Society	No. 5 on Cooperage on 30th May	No. 8 on Oval on 31st May.	
11 Naval			No. 11 on Cooperage on 4th June.
12 Norfolk Regt	Bye	No. 9 on Cooperage on 1st June.	
13 Walsh Regiment	Bye		

THE DECCAN BANK FRAUDS CASE.

TWO ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case, in which Superintendent McDermott charged Raoji Narayan Parulekar, Vishnu Narayan Parulekar, Krishnaji Narayan Parulekar, Balwantrao Tatia Desai and Hari Suryaji Desia with criminal misappropriation and falsification of accounts of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited. Mr. Yorke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted ; while Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused.

Further evidence having been recorded, the first three accused stated that they reserved their defence for the High Court, while the last two accused left their case in the hands of their counsel Mr. Davur.

His worship said he had gone through the whole evidence and came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence against the accused Nos. 4 and 5 to frame charges upon.

Mr. Yorke-Smith did not think it was worth his while to trouble the court with his remarks on the subject. He was, however, of opinion that there was room for inference that these two accused had conspired with the other accused in the commission of the offences laid against them.

Mr. Davur submitted that there was not a tittle of evidence to connect his clints with the charges under inquiry nor was there anything to show then were guilty of any conspiracy. In his opinion no "prima facie" case had been made out, and he contended that no jury would convict them of any charge on the evidence. Under the circumstances he asked the court not to commit them and put them to further expense.

The magistrate, in disposing of the matter held that there was no evidence to justify the committal of the last two accused. He, therefore, discharged them, and adjourned the case to the 5th proximo, when, his lordship said, he would frame charges against the other accused.

A TRADE-MARK CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sorabjee Dosabhoy Marker was charged by Mr. T. L. Roberts, the manager in Bombay of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, with using a false trade-mark in respect of their turpentine sold in drums and bearing the W brand. Mr. Noble, solicitor, prosecuted ; while Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Roberts said that, on receipt of certain information, he asked Jairam Bhaskar, one of his clerks, to purchase a drum of turpentine from the accused's shop, and he (witness) sent it along with a drum of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark's W brand to the Chemical Analyser to Government for analysis. He obtained a search-warrant for the adulterated goods in the accused's shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown witness said he had received a letter on the subject from Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw, solicitors, to the address of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark. It was true that when witness went to the accused's shop to execute the search-warrant the accused said he had purchased the drums of turpentine in question from Mian Saheb Abdool Hoosein Tyebji and showed him the bill. The latter went on to say that as the accused had started his shop only about four months ago, and as he was a Parsee, the Boras merchants, who were the monopolists of paint and oil, considered him an outsider who had no business to trade in paint, and the present appeared to be one of the numerous means adopted by them to harass him. Witness had referred to the Mian Saheb to verify the statements. The Borahs were the principal dealers in these goods, but the Mian Saheb was only a small dealer. Witness did not take any steps against the latter.

Major T. D. Collis Barry, I. M. S., produced the two reports he had made on the merits of the turpentine contained in the drum sold by complainant's firm, and the oil in the drum purchased from the accused, which had a brass plate and the top soldered afresh. Both were labelled "Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark." The contents of the re-soldered drum were extensively adulterated with kerosine, about 90 per cent., while the other contained no kerosine and was a 70 per cent. reduced turpentine.

Jairam Bhaskar, a Hindu clerk, deposed to having purchased the drum of turpentine from the accused's shop on the 30th April for Rs. 13, from one Dhanjishaw Framji, who was in charge of the shop. Accused's shop was situated at the Cowasji Patel Tank Road. Witness had general instructions from Mr. Roberts, who was the manager to Messrs. Wilkinson, to keep a look-out in the bazar in order to detect adulterated goods.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

CLOSE OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

THE FIRST CRICKET MATCHES.

PROSPECTS OF THE POLO GAME.

(FROM SPORTING CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 4.

THE football season terminated on Monday, and the concluding day was rendered interesting by the sturdy struggle that had to be made by Preston North End to avoid relegation to the Second Division of the League. The North End team, to the delight not merely of their own supporters but of a much larger body of followers of the game, succeeded in beating the Blackburn Rovers by two goals to nothing and thus the two teams to be deposed from the First Division were Burnley and Glossop. Sheffield Wednesday and the Bolton wanderers return to the First Division for next season. In the match, the Rovers tried every inch until they found themselves beaten. The first half was as keen and exciting as any match witnessed during the season, and it took North End all their time to score a goal. They were then playing with the wind, and a lead of a goal was nothing to boast about ; but when the second appeared—quite unexpectedly, so far as the goalkeeper was concerned—there was no question as to the result. The Rovers played as if they were beaten, whilst North End, if not so energetic as in the earlier stages of the game, were always far more likely to score than their opponents. However, they did not succeed in doing so, but were quite content to finish with a victory of two goals to none.

The holders of the Football Association Cup closed their shutters on a tale of defeat. For the sake of appearances alone one could have wished for better luck for the Bury team, but they were easily vanquished at Derby. During the week the Gigg-laners were triumphant over Blackburn Rovers, so that they had the satisfaction of being successful on their first turn out after bringing the Cup away from the Palace. They did not come off so well at the midland town, and have lost three points to the Derbyshire club, who managed to draw the first of the two engagements. It was one of Bloomer's days, the old international claiming two of the three goals. Thompson was absent from the Bury team, but this must not be taken as an excuse for their defeat, as they were generally much overplayed.

Not only have Aston Villa gained the League Championship, but their second string have won the Birmingham League Championship. Last year the young "Wolves" had this honour, and previously the now defunct Hereford Thistle occupied first place. The Birmingham League has done wonders for football in the counties of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and Herefordshire. It has brought to light some most prominent players such as Garratty, the Villa's most prolific goal scorer, the Sharps, of Everton, Harper, Pheasant, and Nurse, of Wolverhampton, Jones, of West Bromwich Albion, and many other well-known League men, while a whole heap who learned how to manipulate the ball in these Midland counties are to be found in the ranks of clubs in the vicinity of the Metropolis. Matthias (Wolverhampton Wanderers), Watkins (Aston Villa), and "Chappie" Davies (Hereford), all regular Birmingham League players, are Welsh Internationals. Such clubs as the Villa, the "Wolves," the "Throstles," and Small Heath frequently find places for their crack men in the Birmingham League matches, while the Bristol Rovers once this season put absolutely their best team—their Southern League lot—in the field against Hereford in the Birmingham League competition. They only managed to draw at home, much to the delight of the members of the regular Bristol team that figures in the Birmingham League. There is no question that some of the juniors playing in these smaller clubs would materially strengthen First League teams, and it is no secret that prominent clubs have during the past month had their eye on likely players.

As was generally expected the new resting place of the Northern Union Cup is Swinton. This was successfully decided at Manchester on Saturday, when Swinton and Salford met in the final tie. The winners were much the superior side, and this was most pronounced in the rear division. Every man in that department worked in harmony with the one common object of winning. This to a very great extent enabled the side to defeat the speedy but somewhat erratic Salfordians, whose chances of ultimate victory were sadly discounted when Brown aroused the wrath of the referee and received orders to quite the field. The "reds" played a fine forward game, but with few notable exceptions the back division did not rise to the occasion, and the grief in the vicinity of New Barns is far greater than we care to express. For once in a way the Salford charmer failed in his mission. On the other hand Swinton are "tin gods" in the eyes of the faithful of the colliery village.

The season at Lord's opened on Wednesday with the match M. C. C. v. Notts under delightful conditions, the sun shining brightly all day. The Marylebone Club only placed a moderate side in the field, while Notts—who are without Shrewsbury, William Gunn, and Attewell—are giving a trial for the first time to J. C. Snaith. The experiment of surrounding the field of play with a net about 2ft. 6in. nigh is being tried in this match, and can hardly be said to work satisfactorily. Fives were fairly plentiful and fours were scored with the old frequency, while only three runs were obtained when the ball bounded over the net. The innovation is hardly likely to be favoured by cricketers, as it tells perhaps even more against the fielding side than the batsmen. A fairly interesting day's play went all in favour of the Notts eleven. Going in first, the county, in the course of four hours and twenty minutes, put together a total to 249. This score was the work of several hands. A.O. Jones and John Gunn were seen to the best advantage. Jones made 47 out of the first ninety in an hour, and he obtained his runs in fine style. Groves assisted him to put on 46 for the first wicket, while Dench helped to add 44 for the third. At one point 140 was on the board with only four men out, but the score was only 143 when the seventh wicket fell. John Gunn, who went in

(Uppingham and Leicestershire), who is at the front, was a notable absentee. The features of the day were the batting of J. T. Turner and the bowling of E. M. Dowson during Mr. Hind's side's first innings. Turner, who is brother to A. J. Turner, of Essex, played very nicely indeed for about two hours, and made some effective strokes all round the wicket before getting caught in the country. He hit nine fours, four threes, and five twos. None of his colleagues distinguished themselves, and the innings closed at ten minutes past five for 207. The bowlers sent down six balls in the over, under the new rule. Dowson, the late Harrow captain, maintained a capital length with his medium left deliveries, and was credited with five wickets for 71. In the closing hour Edmunds and Bodington by steady play made 81 for Mr. Taylor's side without being separated.

Surrey gave an excellent display of batting in the match against London County at the Crystal Palace on Thursday, and when stumps were drawn had scored 202 for the loss of only three batsmen. The game was continued to-day in fair weather and before a good attendance, Lockwood, 89, and Hayward, 44, resuming their innings to the bowling of Woodcock and Townsend. Lockwood increased his total to 95, and was then caught. He had shown brilliant form, and was unfortunate in just missing the century. Hayward was run out soon afterwards for 55, and with the exception of the captain, the others did not do much, the innings closing for the respectable total of 304, Jephson being not out with 40 to his credit. Townsend bowled finely throughout the innings, and was responsible for the dismissal of seven of the batsmen at a cost of only 99 runs. The London County opened their venture with W. G Grace and Fry, who were opposed by Richardson and Brockwell. The champion quickly had thirteen to his credit, and was then easily caught by Holland off Richardson. Brand filled the vacancy, and runs came freely, the half century appearing as the result of half an hour's play. When the luncheon interval was reached the pair were still together, the total standing at 94, and subsequently the score was brought to 150 for the loss of one wicket.

The Cambridge Seniors' match began on Monday and at the end of the third day's play Mr. J. Stanning's side who had been set 381 to win only required seven runs and had five wickets in hand. Mr. Blaker's side had made 261 in the first innings and 291 in their second venture. Mr. Stanning; team made 172 and 374 for 6 wickets. The features of the third day's play was a splendid innings of three hours by Mr. Stanning during which the old Rugby captain scored 129, embracing one five, 14 fours, and 10 threes. He was admirably supported, first by Anstead, who hit nine fours, and subsequently by Johnson. The old Etonian remained undefeated with a praiseworthy 89. Both Robertsons also hit with great dash.

Lancashire sympathisers will be gratified at the circumstance that A. C. MacLaren, now able to play regularly with the county team, has thus early demonstrated his form with the bat. A fine, freely hit 84 went a long way towards the score of 203 for seven wickets which Manchester put to the debit of Stockport, and Hallows also contributed usefully with 41 not out. After this came some fine bowling, Briggs having at one time four wickets for eight runs—which was altogether too good for the Stockport batsmen who were tumbled out for 70. Webb's four wickets cost 25.

The polo season began at the two leading clubs—Hurlingham and Ranelagh—on Saturday, and followers of this splendid summer pastime are asking themselves what sort of a season it will be. Of course, the absence of so many good players in South Africa will make a great difference in the various tournaments, though, in spite of this undoubted drawback, the season promises to be a fairly successful one. It is not considered likely, however, that the Inter-Regimental Tournament—ever the most popular competition at "head-quarters"—will be held at Hurlingham this summer, although it was included in the preliminary programme arranged by Mr. St. Quintin a few weeks ago. Nor is it probable that the Army Cup will be competed for at the Crystal Palace this year. All the usual popular tournaments will, it is understood, be held at the Ranelagh Club; and, although Mr. E. D. Miller has gone to the front, the duties of management could not have been placed in the hands of a more capable substitute than those of his brother, Mr. G. A. Miller. Even if the military element will be missing, to so great an extent this year, its absence will afford an excellent opportunity for new civilian talent to come to the fore; and the many new provincial players will doubtless have a chance of distinguishing themselves in London that they have seldom or never had before.

Already play has commenced at Rugby and Leamington; it has been in progress at Wimbledon Park for some weeks; and the London Polo Club have started practice games at the Crystal Palace on the ground that witnessed the great football match between Bury and Southampton on Saturday last. The Eden Park and Fetcham Park clubs are in readiness for a start, whilst the Stansted players, who did so well last season, are busily engaged in getting themselves and their ponies into form. The County Cup competition, of which the final tie is fixed for July 7, will furnish plenty of interest and excitement. Last year Stansted, Liverpool, Rugby, and Cirencester were the successful teams in their respective divisions to try final conclusions at Hurlingham; but so great an improvement has been made by many clubs in various parts of England during the past season or two that it would be difficult indeed to pick out the likely County Cup semi-finalists of the current year.

There is no doubt that polo has more adherents at the present time than ever before; and it would not be beyond the mark to say that during the past five or six years the number of polo players in Great Britain has been quadrupled. In an ordinary season, to find ponies for all the new-comers capable of doing good service in the game is, of course, a matter by no means easy of accomplishment; but the dearth of good ponies, perhaps, will not be quite so apparent this season owing to the before-mentioned absence of the military players. Moreover, breeders have made more strenuous efforts than was the case a few years back to produce the kind of article required. The rapid progress that polo has made in popularity of late years is really wonderful—a progress that is all the more remarkable when one considers that it is distinctly a pastime for the "classes," and not for the "masses." The game is too expensive to ever seriously threaten rivalry to cricket or football in the number of its adherents; but there is scope for its further development; it is a splendid training in horsemanship for either soldier or civilian; and it deserves all the encouragement that can be given to it.

Under the auspices of the Wimbledon Park Club on Saturday two matches were played at Southfields. The first was between Free Foresters—Messrs. Leslie Wilson (1), Gutney Sheppard, jun. (2), L. Covell (3), and Laurence McCreery (back), and a Wimbledon Park team consisting of Messrs. E. S. Prince (1), H. Rich (2), F. O. Ellison (3), and T. B. Drybrough (back), and it resulted in the victory of the home team by five goals to two. This was followed by a match between the military—Messrs. R. Withers (1), C. W. Banbury (2), Captain C. S. Schreiber (3), and Mr. A Rawlinson (back)—and the following Wimbledon quartette—Messrs. A. Withers (1), L. McCreery (2), G. Withers (3), and E. Kenyon Stow (back). This time the home representatives had to submit to defeat, the military team winning by four goals to two.

The final tie for the Lacrosse Championship of England was played on Saturday at the Crystal Palace between Stockport and Woodford. The former team were the better combination. Woodford were weakened by the absence of Knight and R. Keed, whose places were taken by H. Keed and H. Ramsey. In the first half Tosetti scored for Woodford and A Mason (two) and A. Johnson for Stockport. After changing ends Stockport were smarter in passing, and registered four points—Torkington two and A. and L. Johnson one each. For Woodford a second goal was got by Tosetti. Final score:—Stockport, seven goals; Woodford, two.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE FAMINE.

EMIGRANTS OUTWARD TO KATHIAWAR.

Messrs. Ruttonsee Mooljee and Verjee Waljee have sent a large number of emigrants to their native places by steamers of yesterday as follows:—150 in number to Bhawnagar, per s.s. Sabarmati, which sailed on 22nd Instant; and 514 in number to Verawal, per s.s. Dwarka, which sailed on 23nd instant. Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljí begs to acknowledge with thanks the amount the Kariana Association Committee has paid as their passage money. They were supplied with bhatta for their voyage from the fund raised by Messrs. Ruttonsee Mooljee and Veerji Waljí, and a gentleman has given clothes to them. Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljí has arranged to feed the poor emigrants with sweetmeats at Maidan opposite Municipal Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday next in honor of the Queen's Birthday. The public are requested to attend on the occasion.

BOMBAY RELIEF WORKS.

During the week ending the 12th instant there was rain in the Native States of Kathiawar and Cambay. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all the districts except Kaira Surat, Thana, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, Kanara and Ratnagiri, where they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week	Week under report
Workers	972,667	901,624
Dependants	228,909	230,156
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	115,337	123,266

In a few cases people have left works to commence cultivation, but cholera is still the main cause of the decrease. The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad—Improving the Bareja Tank improving the irrigation Tank at Vasna and excavating the Gam Tank at Butal

Kaira—Deepening the Van Tank at Borsa.

Panch Mahals.—Muwatia Tank.

Surat.—Deepening the Dharamla Tank.

Ahmednagar.—Nimgaon Jati Road.

Poona.—Road from Khuhi to Kusur Ghat.

Khandesh.—Shahada-Taloda Road.

The special supervising establishments employed on famine duty in Gujarat in addition to the ordinary District Staff comprised, before the recent virulent outbreak of cholera, two officers of the Indian Staff Corps, six of the Postal Department, two of the Forest Department, six of the Salt, Customs and Preventive Department and one retired police officer. Eight more officers of the Indian Staff Corps and six English doctors have since been posted to Gujarat to assist in checking the spread of the disease and to deal with those people who have fled from the works on account of it. It has been directed that such of these panic-striken people as are in danger of starvation should be temporarily put on dole. At the same time the following orders for the opening of small works so as to allow some to be employed near their homes have been issued:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no objection to the opening of small works at some distance—not less than five miles—from those already in progress, provided the Commissioner, N. D., can arrange for reasonably efficient supervision for them and to the extent to which that supervision can be arranged. It is to be remembered that, unless labour is really exacted, relief by means of such works is little, if at all, less demoralizing than gratuitous relief to the able-bodied, and it has not, hitherto, been found practicable on account of the want of sufficient establishment to give relief in this manner on a considerable scale.

For the purpose of economizing supervision a system of piece-work without individual registers and without individual payments may be adopted; if local men of influence witness payments there will be little risk of individuals failing to get their proper share. But to prevent the works being swamped by people attracted from the larger works there must be a rigid limit to the amounts which may be earned. With the system of piece-work Sunday wages are inappropriate, and as kitchens will be impracticable and cash allowances to dependants would probably attract almost all in the vicinity, the amounts earnable should be somewhat larger than the wages proposed in other cases. Subject to reconsideration, after some experience of the working of the system, they are fixed at the rate per diem of—1as, 9 p. for people of Class I; 1 as. 6 p. for people of Class II.; 1 as, 0 p. for people of Class III. The children and other dependants should, however, be carefully watched, and if any are falling into a reduced condition, they should be sent to poor-houses, if practicable, otherwise should get the dole.

It must however be recognized that it will not be possible to give relief in this manner to a large proportion of the people who leave the larger works on account of cholera. The tendency to do so is general and although the present state of the public health renders it especially disastrous in Gujarat it must in the main be dealt with there, as elsewhere, in the manner which experience has shown to be generally effective. An expansion of the dole list is essential, but the principles laid down in Sections (f) and (g) and (a) of the Famine Relief Code must, as already directed, be strictly carried out. When the camps are changed and cholera subsides, it is improbable that many who have had experience of relief on the regular works will persistently refuse to return to them if they have no hope of assistance at home.

The Commissioner has at the same time been authorised to relax the rule regarding compulsory residence on works. The opening of small works in the Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad District for the relief of distressed Talukdars on a reduced scale of wages has also been authorised. It has been directed that any small works which it may be found practicable to open in the Deccan districts to enable cultivators to be employed near their homes when the monsoon approaches should be carried out on the system prescribed above for Gujarat.

The Collector of Ahmedabad having reported that numbers of people who fell ill on works were returning to their villages instead of placing themselves under medical treatment in the hospitals on works, the following orders have been issued:—

"The tendency of people who fall ill on works to return to their villages also manifested itself in Kaira, and is probably common. The order of the Collector to admit such persons to the dole is correct, but great care will be required to prevent others being induced by any lax use of it to leave the works. Every effort should be made to persuade them to remain on the works, and such as dislike going to hospital should so far as is practicable, be treated in their huts."

Poor-houses have been opened at Pachora, Chalisgaon, Pimpalner, Taloda, Shirpur and Jamner in the Khandesh District. The following allotments have been sanctioned:—

Rs. 39,000 for small works under Civil agency in Nasik.

Rs. 10,000 for small works under Civil agency in Ahmednagar.

Rs. 2,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Belgaum.

Rs. 500 for experiments in feeding cattle on prickly-pear in the Deccan Districts.

Loans of the amounts specified below without interest and repayable within three years have been granted to the following Municipalities for relief, of distressed weavers by employment in their own craft:—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar Municipality	10,000
Sangamner Municipality	5,000
Shingar Municipality	1,000

In the case of Ahmednagar and Bhingar, Government have undertaken to bear half of any loss which may be entailed by the scheme of relief, while the Sangamner Municipality has consented to bear the entire loss f any

A special Mumlatdar has been appointed for distributing tagai advances in the western hilly tracts of the Poona District.

The weekly statement of operations for the supply of fodder to the affected districts is appended. The following communications received in reply to inquiries made by this Government have been published for the information of land-holders in the districts of North Gujarat and Khandesh:—

From the Collector of Malda in Bengal.

"With reference to your letter No. 1036, dated 21st March 1900, to the address of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, received in this office with its No. 1723, dated 3rd April 1900, on the subject of plough cattle available for purchase, I have the honour to state that plough cattle are available for purchase in various hats in this district. From the reports received from the Thana officers I estimate that about 400 plough cattle can be had from this district."

From the Deputy Commssioner of Sonthal Parganas in Bengal.

"In reply to your No. 58, dated Pakur, the 24th April 1900, I have the honour to state that, after meeting home demands, four hundred head of plough cattle could be purchased here for export between now and next cultivating season (which I take to mean July), provided the purchasing commences at once: in addition to this some six hundred young buffaloes could be purchased if they be of any use.

"The cattle obtainable here will be much smaller and of a weaker physique than those the people in the famine-stricken districts are accustomed to, and it will be necessary no doubt to reduce the size of the plough."

From the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

"It seems impossible to give a numerical estimate of available surplus. There are now no large stocks concentrated in a few hands, but what surplus there is scattered over the Provinces, two or three pairs in a village. By going from village to village in what * I have called the surplus tracts, it is probable that a relatively large number of cattle could be picked up; but this would need an enormous organization, and the purchasers would have to be men of proved integrity and sound judges of cattle, or the bulk of their purchases would be the old and worn-out animals that could hardly stand a journey by rail."

From the Central Provinces,

"In all the rice tracts, as in the Saugurs Districts, there are few, if any, superior cattle and none of the stock usually kept in these parts of the Province are of sufficient size or strength to be suitable for the cultivation practised in Gujarat or Khandesh. In the Narsingpur District it is believed that a few hundred bullocks would be available, and the Commissioner of the Jubbulpur Division writes that some cattle will also be available in the Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpur Districts, though not in very large numbers.

"There is a large cattle market at Chhindwara in the Narsinghpur district (Station Gotegaon on the G. I. P. Railway), and the Deputy Commissioners of Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpur would furnish information to every Bombay district officer who may think it worth while to communicate with them.

"Some little surplus stock is also reported in the Nimar and Nagpur Districts. The former district is contiguous to Khandesh, and it probable that intending purchasers from Khandesh will themselves attend the Nimar markets. In the case of Nagpur it is likely that any available cattle will be bought up by people from Berar, where scarcity of plough cattle is reported.

(*) (1) The districts along the foot of the Himalayas—Saharanpur, Bijnor, parts of Bareilly, Moradabad, and Pilibhit, Khari, Bahraich and Gonda, with perhaps parts of Gorakhpur and Basti.

(2) Some districts south and west of the Jumna, Mirazpur Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	13
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	18	3	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	11	6	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	18
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	6	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	2	13
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	31
Total	67	31	196
Total plague deaths to date	74,661	63,696	
Same date last year	22	19	108
Small-pox	4	2	
Cholera	5	10	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending to-day was 1,476 as against 1,548 during the previous week. Of the total number, 233 died from plague, 15 from small-pox and 43 from cholera, the figures for the proceeding week being 304, 24 and 15 respectively. The total number of deaths during the corresponding week of the previous year was 890, while that from plague recorded was 174.

BANDORA.

Five cases and four deaths from plague and no attacks and no deaths from cholera were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 21st instant.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending 11th May, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	362	341
Karachi	176	139
Poona (including Cantonment)	1	1
Districts.		
Surat	4	3
Thana	64	55
Satara	9	9
Kolaba	2	1
Ratnagiri	4	4
Belgaum	6	5
Karachi (excluding City)	4	2
Hyderabad (Sind)	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	13	10
Kolhapur	1	1
Cutch	83	79
Baroda territory	0	1
Aden	69	59
Sachin	2	1
Janjira	41	33
Total	857	753
Week ending May 4th	1,252	925
Total to date	392,578	308,172

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik, Poona (excluding City,) Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur have been free during the week.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 21.

The total mortality of the week ending the 17th instant amounted to 704 as against 846 recorded the previous week. Out of these 238 deaths occurred among the refugees in the town. Fever claimed 336 deaths and starvation 138. 77 cases of cholera occurred during the week, of which 56 proved fatal. 78 births were recorded in the same week. The temperature is gradually rising and has gone up to 105 degrees.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad is to be held in the Hemabhai Institute this evening, at 6 p.m., to express condolence at the death of Nagarshet Manibhai Premabhai, and to send a letter of sympathy to the family of the deceased. Mr. M. C. Gibb, I. C. S., the Collector, has consented to preside. Printed handbills signed by 18 leading men of the city of all classes, have been circulated and a representative assembly of all classes is expected to meet to-day in the Hemabhai Institute.

The names of the Rev. George P. Taylor, D. D. and Dewan Bahadhur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, LL. B., are submitted to the Government by the Revenue Commissioner as the Presidents of the Municipality in place of Mr. Manibhai Premabhai, deceased. But of these the Government will select one. The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Taylor will be hailed with delight by the public of Ahmedabad, as he is always working in the interests of the native community here. Dr. Taylor is already a Commissioner in the Municipality and is, therefore, fairly well acquainted with the Municipal affairs of the city. Mr. Ambalal, though, no doubt, a qualified man for the place, is entirely new in the line.

Ahmedabad mourns the loss of another useful and prominent citizen, in the death of Dr. Jamsetji Dinshaw Khambata, which sad event took place on Friday last at 10 p.m. The deceased went to the Civil Hospital as usual, on Wednesday last, when he suddenly got fainted, but after the skilful treatment of Drs. Bartholomeuz and Kahaniwala, he recovered consciousness and was immediately taken to his bungalow at Nizampura. It was found that the deceased was suffering from heart-disease. For two days he was lying in a precarious state and at last on Friday he succumbed from the effects of the said disorder. The deceased was a very hard working Government official and was also a very popular medical adviser in the city. Dr. Jamsetji passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in 1867 and at once joined the Elphinstone College. After keeping two terms in the Elphinstone College, Mr. Jamsetji began to study Medicine in the Grant Medical College. He passed his final L. M. Examination in 1876, in which year among the other successful candidates were Lieut.-Colonel Pherosha J. Damania, I.M.S., and Lieut.-Colonel Manekjee E. Reporter, I.M.S. At first, Mr. Jamsetjee having entered the Subordinate Medical Service was appointed Assistant Civil Surgeon at Broach. From Broach he was transferred to Ahmedabad, where he remained up to the time of his death. He was 54 years of age and some two years ago he was offered the post of Civil Surgeon, which he declined, as the deceased determined to settle himself in Ahmedabad and enjoy his pension here. On Friday, the funeral procession was exceptionally large. The Parsis of Ahmedabad have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. Jamsetji, as his professional advice and medicine were always freely given to them. The deceased acted as Secretary to the Parsi Club of Ahmedabad, which post he conducted with considerable zeal up to the time of his death. At the third-day ceremony, which was performed in the Parsi Fire Temple here, the deceased set apart Rs. 5,000 in different Parsi charities.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN KOREA.

TROUBLE IN SARAWAK.

THE BOXERS AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.

THE KOREAN SITUATION.

SEOUL, APRIL 17.

There is a report that Russia has selected a piece of land at Masampho, but the situation of the land in question still remains unknown.

The terms of the secret agreement Russia has managed to conclude with the Korean Government concerning Koche island have not yet been ascertained, as the matter is kept in secret for the present.

His Excellency Mr. Jordan, British Minister in Seoul, is expected to start to-morrow for the Insan gold mine in order to inspect it.—"Japan Times."

A VERY SENSATIONAL STORY.

A very sensational story, which may be taken for what it is worth, is told in Tokio dispatches to the "Osaka Manitchi." It appears that a private letter was received in Tokyo on Friday last, from Chemulpo stating that a rumour was current there to the effect that shortly after noon on the 29th ultimo, a squadron consisting of 27 vessels, including ironclads, cruisers, gun boats and torpedo-boats, belonging to the Russian Asiatic Squadron appeared off Asan, Korea, and apparently went through some manœuvres. Three Japanese warships, prepared for action, engaged on a certain service in connection with the manœuvres now going on, just then appeared, and after the Japanese and Russian squadrons has passed each other and before they were a great distance apart, one of the Russian vessels suddenly fire a loaded cannon. Surprised by this unfriendly action of the Russian man-of war, the Japanese vessels changed their course and proceeded home with a view to reporting the fact to the Japanese admiral.

The Japanese naval authorities considered that the action of the Russian squadron should not be passed over in silence, and made a communication to the Russian Admiral. What was the result of the communication is not yet known, but it is stated that at the time the incident took place the manœuvres of the Japanese navy had reached the conclusion of the first stage and were about to enter on the second stage. An order was issued to suspend the manœuvres pending the settlement of the negotiations with the Russian admiral. It is reported that both the offensive and defensive squadrons taking part in the manœuvres are retaining position they were in at the time of the incident.

There is no confirmation of the rumour that Russia has obtained a lease of land on an island at the entrance of Mokpho Bay. There is no reason to believe that she has even attempted to obtain any such concession. So far as we can ascertain, she has withdrawn her original application for an extra-settlement lot, and has been content to purchase land within the Masampo treaty limits. But it is understood that she is now seeking to obtain from the Korean Government an explicit guarantee that the island of Kuje, or any part of it shall never be alienated from Korean possession. At first sight, such a proposal seems to partake of the nature of establishing a sphere of influence, but as Russia herself is included in the Powers rendered ineligible by the guarantee, the neutralization of the island is alleged to be chiefly contemplated. We say "is alleged," but there can be little doubt as to the real meaning of such a guarantee.—*Japan Mail.*

SEOUL, April 18.

The plot of land which Russia had previously purchased in Kako island covered only about two acres; but the Russian Consul who proceeded thither having demanded a wide space, some difficulties have arisen, and the Consul has returned to Soul (without succeeding in carrying his point).

No intelligence has yet been received concerning the exact place which Russia wishes to purchase in Masampho. The Russian Representative has asked the despatch of an official from Seoul in connection with the purchase, though such despatch has no precedent. The area of the land which Russia wishes to have will attract wide attention, especially in association with the Koka island affair.

The area of the land Russia has purchased on the Koka Island, Mokpo, is 16 'koku" 8 to, equal to some 2,000 Japanese "tsubo" Mr. Sokoff, the Russian Vice-Consul at Seoul, asserted that the are a ought to be more extensive, and in consequence of a dispute that ensued he returned to Seoul.

Nothing definite has yet been heard regarding the selection of the land to be purchased at Masampho. The Russian authorities have demanded that an official of the Seoul Government be sent there to settle the matter though there is no precedent for this course. In view of the claim made at Kokpo by Mr. Sokoff, the question of the land to be selected at Masampho may attract the attention of other Powers.

The Fukuchi Mining Company has assigned the right of working the Shokuzan gold mine to Mr. Asano Soichiro (a leading merchant of Tokyo).

TROUBLE IN SARAWAK

LABUAN, MAY 2.

It is reported that the Rajah of Sarawak started today on an expedition into the interior by way of the Trusan River with a force of a thousand men, in order to attack the Murut tribes bordering on Dutch territory. These Muruts are said to have killed hundreds of Kyan Dyaks, a tribe owing allegiance to Rajah Brooke.

LABUAN, MAY 3.

On the night of Friday last the town of Kudat and its environs were attacked by a native force under the command of Mat Sater, the half brother of the late Mat Salleh, the notorious rebel chief. The town itself suffered severely the Government magazine and a maxim gun being captured by the rebels. These were, however, subsequently retaken. Two of the British North Borneo Constabulary were killed and seven wounded, including Mr. G. N. Malcolm, Wing Officer of the force. Twenty-five Chinese were killed and the environs of the town were entirely destroyed. Many refugees have arrived here. The cause of the outbreak and the attack upon Kudat is the general dissatisfaction amongst the natives with the rule of the Chartered Company.

LABUAN, MAY 4.

The s.s. "Teganac" is overdue and has probably been requisitioned for the relief of Kudat, either at Sandakan or the former port. The Maradu sailed at midnight yesterday for Gaya with extra police. There is no further news from Kudat.

The departure of Rajah Brooke's expedition, presumably for the Trusan River, is assuming a more important phase, as it is now rumoured that he intends to compel the people of Brunei to pay poll-tax.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES' PRIVILEGES.

When Sir Claude Macdonald passed through Shanghai, Dr. Muirhead took the opportunity of interviewing him on the subject of missionary rights and privileges. In due course Dr. Muirhead got a reply from Sir Claude, stating that he had received most divergent views on the subject and that he had sent them all on to Lord Salisbury and awaited his decision as to whether any action should be taken or not. Last Friday Dr. Muirhead received from Sir Claude Macdonald a copy of Lord Salisbury's reply which together with the letter of Sir Claude Macdonald, he has sent to the press for publication:—

Peking, 14th April 1900.

Sir,—In connection with your letter to this Legation of 22nd November, 1899, I have now to transmit to you the reply of Lord Salisbury, to whom I submitted your communication. You will observe that Her Majesty's Government concur in the opinion expressed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and my instructions are to take no further action with a view to obtaining for British Protestant missionaries in China the privileges conferred on the Roman Catholic clergy by the Imperial Edict.—I am etc.

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

The Reverend Dr. William Muirhead, Shanghai.

Foreign Office, 27th February, 1900.

Sir,—I referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury for His Grace's observations. Mr. Bax-Ironside's despatches No. 316 of the 30th, and 347 of the 31st of October, on the question of claiming for those Protestant missionaries in China who are British subjects, privileges similar to those recently granted, by an Imperial Edict, to members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in that country.

His Grace approves the conclusion arrived at in regard to this question by the Anglican Bishops in China, as stated in the resolution enclosed in Mr. Box-Ironside's despatch No. 317, and considers that both as a matter of principle and of policy it is undesirable that Protestant missionaries in China should claim the privileges referred to.

Her Majesty's Government concur in the opinion expressed by the Archbishop and you should take no further action with a view to obtaining for British Protestant missionaries in China the privileges conferred on the Roman Catholic clergy by the Imperial Edict.—I am, etc.,

SALISBURY.

MR. BROOKS' MURDER

case is now settled. One man beheaded, one strangled one who should have been banished died in prison. In addition to this some Tls. 9,000 have been paid for a memorial chapel, and headstone where the murder took place, etc. Thus the case has been settled in the usual style of "heads and taels, the magistrates of the district are let off, nobody much above the rank of a coolie has suffered anything, and the money will be squeezed out of people who had nothing to do with the affair. It seems this is the best that can be done at present and those most concerned appear to be satisfied.

THE WIDER QUESTION

involved of prevention for the future seems untouched (except in the immediate neighbourhood perhaps). The late Governor who was primarily responsible for the condition of things which led to the murder is simply transferred to the Governorship of another province, so that there is really nothing done of any radical consequence. This fully bears out the prophecy made in one of your recent leaders. Is it not high time that a vigilance committee were formed and these cases looked at more from the standpoint of public safety and settled on broader and deeper principles of humanity and justice than can possibly be done if left merely to the individuals most affected and simply allowed to slide into oblivion?

It is devoutly to be hoped that there will be found those with sufficient public spirit to take up this business in an effective way. We hear that the

RAILWAY TROUBLES IN KAOMI

are not by any means settled, but only smouldering and ready to burst into the flames of riot and disorder once again. The embankment has been destroyed over all the district in dispute, and the stakes of the final survey removed, delaying most seriously the progress of the line.

The greater part of this disaster might possibly have been avoided had the officials in charge of the work taken pains to find out so far as possible local feelings and prejudices and avoid Zwoundin susceptibilities too easily aroused. As it is in this later stage some concession will require to be made if the work is not to be forced through with violence and bloodshed, and all the bitter consequences that this will entail.

A BLOW TO THE BOXERS.

The condition of the country is becoming more hopeful. The fight last month proves to have been a more terrible blow that at first appeared. Many of the Boxers escaped, but of these not a few were wounded, and ten or more have since died. Of those captured, an examination showed that fully half came from a district more than forty miles to the east, the band growing rapidly as it went from one country to another.

Some notable features of the persecution are coming to light. Thus the Roman Catholics were harried severely in the prefecture of Tungch ang, one priest asserting that over 120 chapels had been destroyed. Finding the magistrates would do nothing, the foreign priests bought arms for the Christians. In several places they stood off the Boxers, and in one instance pursued their assailants so vigorously that they threw away their weapons in their flight. A list of this band was picked up, and it is now reported that good use is being made of this list, men of substance being pressed to contribute liberally to make up the losses of the R. C.'s under penalty of having the said list sent in to the magistrates. Another story is to the effect that the prefect Hung recently captured an armed Boxer. "I understand," said Mr. Hung, 'that you Boxers claim to be invulnerable to any blow by a sword is that so?' The man acknowledged the statement. "I have here," continued the prefect, "a sword which I should like to try on you, to ascertain whether your claim is a true one; are you willing?" The Boxer assented, and soon there was a headless Chinaman beside the highway.

A PREFECT'S ATTITUDE.

The change in this prefect, Hung, shows better than anywhere else the change of administrations. While the late Governor Yu was in power, this prefect issued a proclamation which was not alone weak but truckled to the Boxers in a way that was sickening. Recently he has come to see the heinousness of the Boxer uprising and has embodied his views in a poem which he has had printed and distributed to all the high schools in the prefecture. Straws show which way the wind blows and this good prefect seems to be one of the straws.

SNAKE VERSUS MONGOOSE.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS.

Captain R. H. Elliot, I. M. S., whose researches into the question of establishing immunity from snake venom, by inoculation and by feeding on venom, we noticed recently, has just presented a most interesting report to the Government of Madras concerning a series of further experiments made with the same object. In this case, Captain Elliot employed a number of mongooses, and other animals with a view of ascertaining especially the degree of the mongoose's immunity from the effects of snake bite. Two sets of experiments were conducted, (*a*) in the hills, and (*b*) partly in the plains and partly in the hills, and in each case there were conditions militating against the complete success of the operation. In set (*a*) the mongooses had been carried up from the plains, and the climatic change was undoubtedly injurious to their general health, at the time when the venom was injected. In set (*b*) the animals had been a long time in captivity which had reduced their vitality, while some of them were transferred to the hills for experiment, and the change from hot to cold was an additional factor prejudical to their condition. Captain Elliot found that a dose of 008 gramme of cobra venom per kilo of body weight is likely to prove fatal to a mongoose, but that given a healthy active animal much larger doses may be borne. Compared with the rabbit, the mongoose is from 10 to 25 times as immune, but, as Captain Elliot points out further on in his report, all herbivorous animals are probably more liable to succumb to snake-bite than carnivora.

HOW THE MONGOOSE MAY LOSE IMMUNITY.

A very interesting question is raised as to the heredity or otherwise of the mongooses immunity. Captain Elliot compares his experiments with those of Professor Calmette, in which death followed more rapidly and after much lighter doses of venom than in the operations under notice. But M. Calmette's mongooses came from the island of Guadeloupe, where venomous snakes are unknown, and where they had been imported from Barbados. Now Barbados is also snakeless, but Captain Elliot has found out that the mongoose in that island was introduced direct from India for the purpose of hunting down the cane rat, and he argues that if, as M. Calmette says, it was introduced into Guadeloupe from Barbados twenty-five years ago, the introduction must have occurred very soon after the animal was imported into Barbados from India. So that, for practical purposes we may assume that the Indian mongoose was imported direct to Guadeloupe, and that M. Calmette's specimens were direct descendants thereof. "It must now be clear," writes Captain Elliot, "that the specimens of this little carnivor with which M. Calmette experimented, had not been away from contact with poisonous snakes much more than twenty-five years. We are thus led to the interesting conclusion that the introduction of the mongoose into a country in which venomous snakes are unknown has resulted, in so short a period as a quarter of a century, in a very appreciable reduction of the animal's resistance to snake-venom. The fact points strongly to the farther conclusion, that the immunity is an acquired one, and inasmuch as the acquired character has been so rapidly and easily diminished, it would appear likely that it must be maintained from generation to generation. Be it remembered that a quarter of a century probably means about fifty generations."

A COBRA AND MONGOOSE FIGHT.

Coming to the question, to which we alluded above of the influence of an animal's food on its measure of resistance to snake-venom, Captain Elliot concludes that while carnivorous animals are less susceptible, there is still a large margin of immunity in the case of the mongoose to be otherwise accounted for.

In order to obtain light on the subject, he writes I have closely watched fights between wild mongooses and untamed cobras, and have also been at pains to collect reliable information on the subject from others who have witnessed similar combats. The first thing that strikes a spectator in these contests, is the absolute indifference the mongoose exhibits in the presence of a snake, even after it has had one or two scrimmages with the reptile; the cobra, on the contrary, is "all there"; it raises its hood, follows every movement of the mammal and hisses almost without interruption. As a rule both animals evince a strong desire to avoid a fight, but there is the greatest difference between the casual conduct of the mongoose and the lively terror exhibited by the cobra. It would, however, be a great mistake to suppose that the former animal for a moment forgets the presence of a dangerous foe, for it will dart out of the way of a sudden stroke with a combined agility and aplomb that are astonishing. When the little carnivora finds that it cannot get away, it seems suddenly to catch sight of the reptile; it then approaches slowly and stealthily watching every movement its adversary makes, and, never allowing its eyes to leave the snake's head; now begins the 'open phase" of the fight, in which the cobra's lungs are either evaded by swift backward springs, or "countered" by a sudden dash forward which results in the mongoose seizing the snake's head in its open jaws. The rapidity of this latter manœuvre is almost incredible, unless one has witnessed it. A very noticeable point is that the mongoose always makes for the snake's head; I have never seen it attempt any other grip, and very often one finds the jaws of the two animals interlocked. It then looks as if the mongoose must certainly be severely bitten but that this is not the case is often shown by the result of the fight. There is something in the grip which prevents the cobra from injecting any great amount of venom; in one case, I found that the snake's fangs had been snapped off short by the carnivor's teeth, and in several instances I satisfied myself that these bladed teeth had transfixed the venom sacs, doubtless

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE War Office has been placed in a serious difficulty by the call that has been made upon it to supply the army with officers, but all things considered, it has managed fairly well. The War Office seems to have weighed the advantages and disadvantages of appointing men of an age to the service. The disadvantages are obvious; the advantages are not so clear, but they exist. The requirements of the service are at present abnormal. When the work in South Africa has been done and we are in a position to demobilise, the establishment will be burthened by supernumeraries whose existence make it very difficult to carry out the appointments of the ordinary batches of cadets and the usual numbers of Militia and University candidates. This will be hard upon those who are being educated for the service, and therefore it is not undesirable to admit into the army at the present time a class of officer who, though efficient for the time being, are not likely to remain permanently. The men who are entering the service at the age of twenty-nine cannot possibly do more than attain the rank of major, when the age rules must retire them. It is probable, therefore, that most of this class will be content to put in such service as they can usefully render and no more. The War Office is, in fact, giving commissions to men who do not come to stay, and this will assist in restoring the old order of things when the establishment reverts to its normal condition. For the time being officers are wanted, and plenty of them, and, owing to the free policy which the authorities have adopted, the commissioned ranks are being filled up, and with men of the right stamp. But the authorities must, if they have time to think, stand aghast at their adoption of methods which six months ago, they would have regarded as rank heresy. They have, however, recognised that a pressing duty was before them—namely, to officer the army—and they are doing it.

The attempt to "reorganise" the Army Service Corps in the middle of the campaign in South Africa is not likely to prove very successful. Up to a few weeks ago nothing but praise of the admirable arrangements of supply and transport was heard. This letters show beyond doubt. The troops appeared to receive their rations and the horses their forage. Since the so-called organisation, or rather disorganisation, complaints have been many and great. The staff of the Army Service Corps has been harassed and overworked, and so far as we can learn all for no good purpose. The units appear to have had their transport taken away from them, and the medical authorities cut down in their transport for sick and wounded, causing, if half the complaints of staff and regimental officers can be relied upon, much unnecessary suffering and discomfort, whilst naturally the reduced rations to the hard-worked fighting man is a sad deprivation. Again, too, the horses cannot do their work if not fully fed. Rumours say the forage allowance has been perilously low of late for lack of transport to carry it. The recent changes appear to have resulted in disorder, discomfort, and considerable suffering. When the campaign is over there will be doubtless much said on this subject, which at this stage has only been referred to by some of the correspondents at the front.

Lieut.-General French is the latest general who has allowed himself to be interviewed, if we may rely upon the statements of a war correspondent. This interviewing of generals holding commands in the field writes "The Army and Navy Gazette," is a new feature, and is calculated to do so much mischief that we trust it will be discouraged in every possible way. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that General French would have committed himself to such reckless statements as he is credited with having done. If he did, we can only say that he must be a far less able commander than most people believe him to be. It is considered bad enough when an officer occupying the position of commander-in-chief of an army in the field ventilates his views in official despatches as to the conduct of officers serving under him. But here we have General French represented as having taken a newspaper correspondent fully into his confidence as to what he thought ought to have been done in the earlier stages of the war. General French is credited by the correspondent of the "Morning Post" with having said:—"I think we ought to have fought a battle against the Free Staters before Elands Laagte, instead of sending out the Natal Volunteers to skirmish along the line between Bester's Station and Acton Homes. We ought to have occupied Surprise Hill early in the week after Elands Laagte. By so doing we would have averted the Nicholson's Nek disaster, for if retreat had been found necessary we would not have lost so many men in the retreat. Moreover, we could from Observation Hill have prevented the Boers from cutting off that retreat. I am not sure that we should not also have occupied Pepworth Hill. Certainly we should have prevented the Boers from occupying it, and setting up the embrasure for 'Long Tom.'" If General French did say these things it was very foolish of him, but we are disposed to think that there is a mistake somewhere, for we cannot bring ourselves to believe that, even if he made known his ideas so freely, he intended them for publication. We have had our attention drawn to the matter by several correspondents, who ask whether it is wise for officers in high command to commit themselves to utterances of this kind. We say unhesitatingly that it is not, for we fail to see any possible advantage which can accrue either to the public or the army in the field. But before General French is condemned it is only right and proper that he should be given an opportunity of defending himself, for his explanation would doubtless put an entirely different construction on matters.

At the close of the year 1854 there was a small "set" made in the direction of the Crimea by the wandering Britishers on their travels in the East, or in their pleasant business of wandering about Europe or the shores of the Mediterannean, and the current became fuller in the spring and summer of the following year, but it was never so full and wide as to need official notice or remonstrance. The "T. G's" were officers retired, or "half-pays" who had friends and regiments at the front, and who generally brought with them "recommendations" in boxes and cases of very welcome additions to the messes of their hosts. There were no women among the immigrants except a "sister" or two coming with father or brother to see a military relation. An intrepid wife like Mrs. Duberly, or Mrs. Wrottesley, and the nurses, banked up and settled lower down on the Bosphorus, content with an advanced post at Balaclava. There was a camp, but there were no quarters for womankind on the plateau of Sebastopol. Lord Raglan had one or two—one certainly—at his house who came out with her father, and there were other chance visitors—every one remembers the fair lady whose "case" made such a noise a few years later—but there was no "run" on the siege or the plateau of Sebastopol by the fashionable world. In the Peninsula war "excursions and alarms" at certain epochs of the struggle occurred but towards "the bitter end" "the gentle sex" was represented by ladies of the Moll Flanders type.

Gortschakoff's position on the Alma was within an easy drive of the north side, and there was a great gathering of Russian ladies and civilians there before the battle of September 20, but they were in full flight for the city before two o'clock that day, just as our fair countrywomen left Brussels the day before Waterloo. In the time of the Grande Monarque headquarters were in much favour among the "elite" of the "beau monde," and the high ridge over Centreville, on the road to Richmond was crested by the carriages and vehicles of senators and others who came from Washington to witness the battle of Bull Run on July 21, 1861, which did not answer their expectations. Whenever a great military operation is expected to take place near a town of an invaded territory, there was sure to be always a daring, hopeful exodus of the inhabitants formerly, but long-range projectiles, smokeless powder, &c., bid fair to check such adventures in future for all but Bellon as of the Lady Sarah Wilson type. The great flight to the Cape against which Sir Alfred Milner has entered a gentlemanlike remonstrance, backed up by the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, was due to the special and peculiar circumstances of the war, and if the authorities were really inconvenienced by the multitudes of distinguished mothers, wives and sisters who made their way to the Cape and Natal they really were to blame for their tardy recognition of it. There was the example of the action of the Government of India in 1857 for them to follow. The horrors of the Mutiny, greatly exaggerated by the British Press, moved the country to its depths. The wives and sisters of officers and civilians, consulting nothing but their courageous hearts, took ship for Hindustan, but when they arrived at Calcutta they were informed that they would not be allowed to go up-country beyond certain stations which were well within our lines, and the general results, apart from some dissatisfaction and disappointment, were beneficial.

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ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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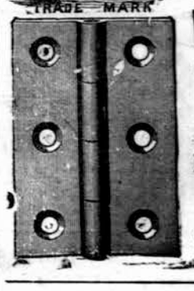
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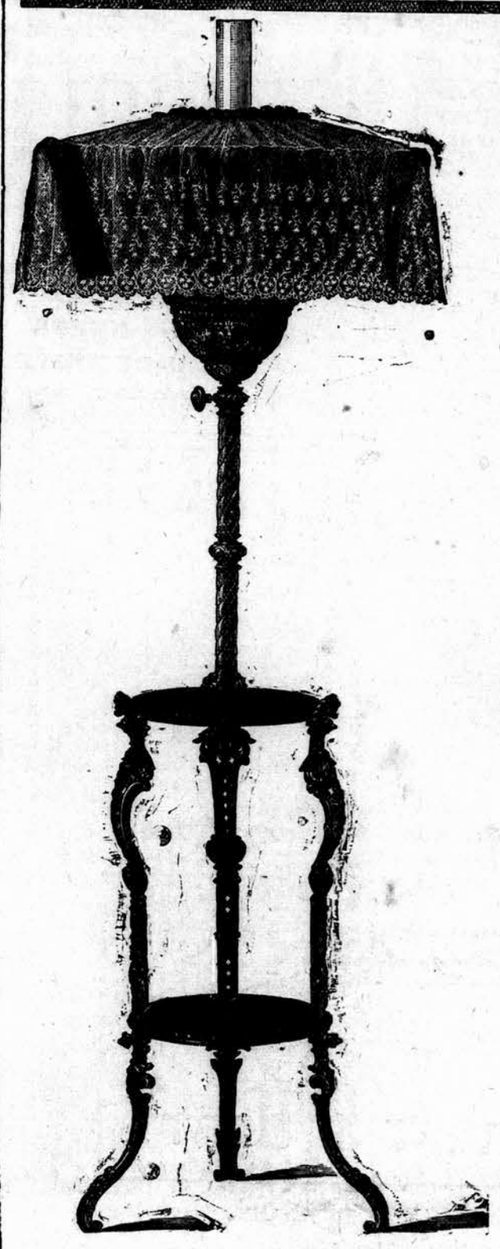

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